PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,529—New Series.
BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1905.
PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk** LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
8th July	CALEDONIA	7558		
15th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
22nd "	ARCADIA	6603		
29th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993		
12th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th "	PERSIA	7951		
26th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912		
9th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
23rd "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th "	MALTA	6064		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Etienne	13th July 1905.
YARRA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	22nd July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,6 5	Verron	19th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745, 2nd class Rs. 535, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mossa	4,119	1st Oct. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship ment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th " "
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and [illegible] Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste [illegible] St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	27th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to

L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Beacon House, 34, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 7th July, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on TUESDAY 4th July, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LAMA," 2,171 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th July, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Kowelt and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about 5th July, calling at Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,729 tons, on or about 5th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowes Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by seas Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date,	Year
NUBIA	Hy. Tait	3351	10th	July.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5121	30th	July.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	2nd	Sept
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	19th	Sept.
PERSIA	G Mitchell	3596	7th	Oct.
ARABIA	G. Read	3598	25th	Oct.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents
Graham's Buildings Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON. COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and Letters of Credit issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, (Fire, Life and Marine) effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE" containing all information for Travellers sent Post Free on application.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

COMPLETE NEW STOCK IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SUITINGS, SHIRTINGS, HATS, HELMETS, WALKING STICKS, HOSIERY, SCARVES, COLLARS, TRUNKS, BAGS,
THE LATEST WEST END MODELS.
INSPECTION INVITED.

HOAR & CO., {THE HOUSE for GENT'S GOODS,} **BOMBAY.**

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.) ...	1 12	"
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES, FOURRES, etc... or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.	1 12	"

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.
UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

YOU NEED GOOD FOOD

to enable you to withstand the enervating climate of India.

We have been supplying this for over 36 years, and are still supplying it. Immense quantities of provisions, fresh from England, are despatched all over the country every week.

Our specialities are

CUMBERLAND HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON.
EVERY VARIETY OF CHEESE.

If you will send for a price list, you will find that we have many dainties which would make a pleasant change, or, if you prefer it, send an enquiry to

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
CATERERS TO THE VICEROY.
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

No other firm has any connection with W. B. GREEN & CO., who were Established in 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:—"CATERERS," BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

TOILET REQUISITES FOR LADIES.

THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.
LATEST DESIGNS IN STERLING SILVER.

	Rs.	as.
New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120	0
Embossed " " "	52	8
New Cherub " Comb "	40	0
Embossed " " "	20	8
Plain " " "	17	0
New Art " " "	26	0
Embossed Pin Boxes	28	0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	5	8
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	16	0
" Scent bottles, large variety from... Rs. 3 to	28	0
Solid Silver " "	150	0
Manicure Sets Embossed 3 pieces	21	0
" " 4 " Lighter	21	0
" " 9 " "	80	0
" completely fitted plain or embossed	70	0
Shoe lift and Shoe and glove button hooks	18	0
Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	24	0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	16	0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	40	0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain	210	0

GENERAL ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. bag, Large Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	12	0
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,
APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER
D. LONGWORTH. ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

VENNING AND RAMSAY,
PRACTICAL TAILORS,
21, Hornby Road,
OPPOSITE PHILLIPS & Co.
FORT.

WELL FITTING
SHIRTS.

	½ doz. Rs.	a.
Twill	10	8
Soft Gauze	18	0
Fancy Oxford	21	0
Best Zephyr	25	8
Dress 4 fold linen Fittings } Rs. 24-0	27	0
" 30-0	33	0
Double Collars " 3 0	3	12

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, from Rs. 1 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. [illegible] per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fort-nightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
BUNDESRATH	2086	Tepe	6th July
* SOMALI	2655	Wrinker ...	17th July
GENERAL	2381	Pens	31st July

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports and DURBAN.

* Will Carry also cargo and passengers for CAPE PORTS.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent,

4, Medows Street, Bombay, 21st June, 1905.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END RETURN TICKETS AT SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

COMMENCING from FRIDAY, the 7th July, 1905, FIRST, SECOND, THIRD CLASS MAIL and THIRD CLASS ORDINARY "WEEK END" RETURN TICKETS at a fare and a third for the double journey will be issued between certain Stations on this Railway.

Further particulars as to Stations, Fares, etc. can be had from Station Masters or from the Undersigned.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, the 30th June, 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 10th proximo, at 3-30 P.M., for the following objects:—

(1). To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.

(2). To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of the Hon'ble Mr. Charles Herbert Armstrong and Mr. Tribhovandas Vurjivandas who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

(3). To elect auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1905.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders, on 30th June, 1905.

By Order of the Board.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 3rd, 1905.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of the late LOMA KHETA PARAJIA, Goldsmith, by profession Soni, Hindu inhabitant, of Bombay, deceased.

CHIBA NAGA PARAJIA SONI, Hindu, inhabitant of Bombay Goldsmith, residing at Bhendy Bazar outside the Fort.................... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Twenty-Ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord, One thousand Nine hundred and Five and in the 5th year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 29th day of June, 1905.

HIRALAL DAYABHAI, Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.

FACTS.

STOLBERG-PATHIC EXTERNAL REMEDIES are puzzle to millions, they have cured most stubborn complaints after hospitals and the ablest medical men had pronounced them incurable and yet these medicines have established radical cures in a very short time, including bad blood poison cases, many operations have been dispensed with, and many a limb saved by the use of these simple and harmless medicines. No purgatives are used, the bowels being regulated by external use of A. B. C. Ointment over the Liver and Abdomen. In case of Paralysis, Epilepsy, bad skin diseases failures are unknown, including elephantiasis or log leg if the directions given are strictly adhered to.

For particulars apply to

Dr. C. STOLBERG, Specialist,
East Street, POONA.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST in hand the following BRAND CIGAR is mild and flagrant and we recommend to every smoker only the following 4 brands:—

LA PARLA de ORIENT,

	Rs.	a.
Rung Victoria, per box 100	11	0
High Life in the East, per box 50	4	0
Landress, per box 100	6	0
2A Habano per box 100 ...	4	8

And always in stock the following EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES by Anonymous Society, Aden; Messrs. VAFIADIS & Co., D. MACROPOLO & Co., J. PETRINO and Co., and other well known manufacturers.

UP COUNTRY ORDERS by V. P. P.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

E. E. GOREY & GO.,
NAVAL TAILORS, TOBACCONISTS, SMOKER'S REQUISITES.
OPPOSITE SOUNDY & Co.
21, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF THE RIGHT OF COLLECTING TOLL AT THE SION AND MAHIM CAUSEWAYS.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will, under instruction of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, sell the above right at 3 p.m. on THURSDAY, the 6th July, 1905, at the Office of the Assessor and Collector, on the ground floor of the Municipal Building.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, or at the Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th July, 1905.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers,

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction of clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals, Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin, Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE a Good Rubber-tyred VICTORIA, a BROWN WALER MARE, quiet, with pace, set English Harness, nearly new, Rs. 1,200. COPPLESTONE, 15, Marine Lines.

PETROL MOTOR-CAR BRAND.—Imported by THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld., Bombay. Price Rs. 1-0-0 per gallon ex godown at Sewree; Rs. 1-4-0 per gallon at Parsee Bazaar Street. Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., Grahams Buildings Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

AN ENGLISHMAN (Journalist) Newly arrived is anxious to find QUARTERS as PAYING GUEST with private English family (no boarding houses. Box No. 67 S., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED A NATIVE PAINTER to go to British Central Africa and work there in a Railway Department. Persons experienced in the work of painting Railway Carriages, &c., and possessing testimonials need only apply. Write to Box No. 3333J., Advt., Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED LESSONS in English by a European Gentleman. Only English Ladies need apply. Box, 800, ADVT. DEPT., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a FIRST CLASS CARRIAGE INSPECTOR, for Sealdah Station, Calcutta. Pay Rs. 250—15—280. Free quarters. Apply by letter only with copies or certificates to LOCO. SUPERINTENDENT E. B. S. Railway, Kanchrapura.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

MANGOES! MANGOES!! 25 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 4. 50 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 7. Railway Freight Free.—TUKINA and Co., Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Philips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0-3 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-1-3 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns Mazagon.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanskrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandverg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring at good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nari nac, Hyderabad Deccan.

A GUIDE to HEALTH, WEALTH and Prosperity, pp. 100 gratis, post free. Apply to VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJEE JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I. C. S., retd., is anxious that no applications for advice should be posted to him from India between 15th July and 15th August next, except as to any cases regarding which delay would be prejudicial. Urgent business will however, be attended to as usual. 42 Leinster Gardens London W.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1873.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay "Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C. care of "Bombay Gazette."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

SEND YOUR ADDRESS in full and you will get by Return Post an excellent BOOK 100 pages, GRATIS, post paid, to guide your Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

VAIDYASHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
JAMNAGAR KATHIAWAR.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER.	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS.	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL.	Edinburgh.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Ld.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or.
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, Ld.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rosshire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

SECOND HAND BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Bridge Topics by "Lynx"	0	8
Studies, by B. C. Mahtab	0	8
Overheard, by Skene Dhu	0	8
Blackie's Standard English Dictionary..	2	0
Henry Brocken, by W.I. de la Mare.	1	0
Indian History, by D. N. Neogi ...	1	0
French Test-papers, by E. B. Le François	0	6
Mercantile Abbreviations and Contractions	0	4
Poems, by Joseph Furtado............	0	6
The Chronology of Ancient India.	0	6
The Rajput's Bride, by A. Rogers. .	0	8
Golden Tips, by H. W. Cave, Illustrated	1	0
Scott's Poetry, in 5 Vols	2	0
The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	
The Ardai Viraf Nameh, by George Maddox	0	4
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	0
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated, by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	8
Self-Help, by Dr. Samuel Smiles ...	4	0

ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.

	Rs.	a.
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	6
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Railway Thieves	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu..	0	8
Buckle's Register of Investments Account Book	0	8
Buckle's Household Account Book..	1	0
The Conversion, of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4
The Taj Mahal, by T. Archibald Brooks	0	4
From Grave to Gay, by Chesney Cook	0	4
Vegetarian vs. Meat Diet, by D. D. Jussawalla	0	4

These last in paper or limp cloth binding. Apply XX care of "Bombay Gazette."

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Planting and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.:
CALCUTTA.

BECK & CO.'S KAISER BREWERY "KEY" MARK PILSENER BEER:

LIGHT, PURE, WHOLESOME.

HADENFELDT & CO., CALCUTTA,
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS IN INDIA.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & CO.,
KARACHI AND BOMBAY.
To be had of all Wine and Spirit Dealers.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurance of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	9	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	5	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	5	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR: H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE:

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc., etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 3 per inch. Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

OUR PRICES ARE

MODERATE, Qualities guaranteed, Workmanship equal to English. Solid Leather Overland Trunks from Rs. 35. Solid Leather suit cases from Rs. 17-8, Office cases, Collar boxes, etc.

J. OAKES & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OUR GOODS CREATE

CONFIDENCE and do not cause annoyance. Collar boxes from Rs. 3. Brush cases from Rs. 1-4. Bed straps from annas 12, Soiled Linen bags from Rs. 3.

J. OAKES & Co.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

RELIABLE GOODS AT

MODERATE Prices are always welcome. Traces Rs. 5 per pair. Stirrup leathers, Rs. 3-8 per pair. Headstalls, Girths, Numnahs, Girth pads, Feed bags, etc.

J. OAKES & Co.,
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFIC

NEW POLICIES IN 1904
ISSUED FOR...................... £2,4
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...... £11,32
ASSURANCES IN FORCE...... £28,15

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and 50 LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES and LIBERALITY TO POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN.
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

STOP YOUR COUGH IMMEDIATELY

and prevent any danger of Pneumonia or other serious Consequences by taking

Dr. FERDINAND'S PULMONIA.

An invaluable Remedy for Colds, Coughs Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption and all irritations of the Chest and Throat.

One trial will prove its efficacy.

SOLE AGENTS:

BEYNON & CO.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
55 ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,
AND 52 WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

THE BATTLE OF PORT ARTHUR

Is not to be compared with the Great Fight that Humanity is waging against Disease.

Vitality lost through youthful indiscretion, old age and long residence in tropical climates is restored permanently, while youthful vigour is imparted to the wasted constitution by our Curative treatment.

The most Rational, Scientific and up-to-date treatment can be obtained only from Macdonald, Joseph and Co. Specialists in Nervous diseases. One of the greatest errors that people fall into is to believe that a single remedy can be prepared to cure all diseases brought on by a variety of causes and varying also according to individual constitution. Is such a thing possible? We ask. Certainly not. This fact is recognised by all medical men who very properly veto patent medicines. Our chief objects are to aid the suffering and place the fruits of our skill and experience at their disposal with as little cost to them as possible.

Our Board of Specialists is composed of men of wide fame in their profession and when they undertake a case they guarantee a cure, no matter how far advanced the disease may be.

Every case is treated with the strictest confidence.

A WORD TO SUFFERERS.

Do not despair even if your case has been pronounced as hopeless by your Medical Attendant. But apply without delay for a copy of our Confidential Consultation Sheet, and we guarantee to cure you if you faithfully carry out our instructions.

Can be had only from—

MACDONALD JOSEPH AND CO.,

Surgeons and Specialists in Nervous diseases.

153, BROADWAY, MADRAS.

Our Board of specialists:—
Dr. S. W. Stowes, M.D.
Dr. Jno. Hutchinson, M. D.
Dr. A. J. Joseph, D.Sc., M. D.
Dr. W. S. Copland, Ph.D., F. R. C. S.
Dr. Valentine Motto, late Professor of Surgical Anatomy, New York.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	"	600,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe.
Lyons,	Hongkong.	Mukden.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin	Tairen.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco,	Peking.	Chefoo.	Bombay.
Honolulu.	Newchang.		

LONDON BANKERS.

The Bank of England: The London and Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

ROYAL ACADEMY PICTURES, 1905.

"The most perfect representation of the Academy ever placed within reach of the public."—"Westminster Gazette."

In this year's issue the publishers have fully maintained the very high standard of excellence which has hitherto secured for this work a wide circulation and immense popularity.

Beautiful Rembrandt Photogravure Plates of containing 4 notable pictures in the Royal Academy of 1905.

Cloth gilt, Rs. 5-10.
Also available 1904, Rs. 5-10.

"PALL MALL" PICTURES OF 1905.

The "Yellow-Covered" Book of Academy Pictures, always good Re. 0-14.

"BLACK and WHITE" Royal Academy and New Gallery Pictures, 1905, Re. 0-14.

Illustrated Catalogue of the PARIS SALON, 1905, Rs. 2-4.

LE NU au SALON
For 1905.—Part I., Rs. 3-12.
Do. Part II., Rs. 3-12.
Expected shortly.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2979 tons, Captain D Morrison, cleared yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo.

The B I S N Co's steamer Madura, 1273 tons, Captain H Bamber, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo—Lieut W H L Llewelley, Mr E Kennedy and 65 deck passengers.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Madura, Bamber, for Persian Gulf
" City of Vienna, Morrison, for Liverpool, &c

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Lama, for Persian Gulf
" Bengal, for China, &c
" Ardito, for Madras and Calcutta

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's Steamer Manora left Marseilles Homewards on the evening of the 30th June.

Clan Line Steamer Clan Ranald, left Liverpool on the morning of the 1st instant.

The P and O S N Co's Steamer Persia arrived at Plyomouth on the morning of the 1st instant.

Steamer Arabia Sailed from Perim homeward on the evening of the 29 June.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, July 4 1905.

1 There will be drill for Recruits at the Town Hall this Tuesday evening the 4th instant from 5 30 p.m.

2 There will be practice at Tent Pegging on the Back Bay Sands to-morrow morning from 7 a.m.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay July 4, 1905.

1 The Miniature Rifles Range at Head Quarters is available for practice, daily, except Sundays until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows—From 1-30 to 3 p m and 7-30 to 9 p m.

2 Extract from India Army Orders No 328 dated 22nd May 1905 is published for information:—

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of a new pattern of Khaki drill frock for British troops in which a rolled collar has been adopted and a pleat down the back.

In accordance with the above members are requested to return their Khaki Coats to Head Quarters as soon as possible for alterations.

Members are also requested to place their names on the inside of their coats.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 1.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Asst Comrs of the 4th grade in Burma—Lieut L E L Burne 92nd Punjabis and Lieut A P Sandeman 1st Battalion 1st Gurkha Rifles

The services of Mr R A Mant of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab with effect from the 23rd June

The services of Lieut G F I Harkness I M S are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C with effect from the 17th April

The services of Capt W C Anderson 73rd Carnatic Infantry are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay for employment as an officiating asst cantonment magto

The services of Capt F A Jacques 14th Sikhs are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab for employment as an officiating asst cantonment magto

The services of Lieut Col C J Robarts Indian Army Cantonment Mgte Punjab are replaced at the disposal of H E the C in C in India with effect from the 15th May

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police—Capt F L Orman 1st Battalion 10th Gurkha Rifles Lieut J Clementi Corps of Guides and Lieut E H C Brander 2nd Rajputs

The services of the Rev J Johnstone Wright a probationary chaplain of the Church of Scotland Bengal ecclesiastical establishment are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces

The Rev T Scott Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland Bengal is granted three months privilege leave with effect from the 1st July or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it

The Rev G J Chree senior chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment is appointed to officiate as Presidency Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland Bengal during the absence on leave of the Rev T Scott

The services of the Rev I R Fraser junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland are placed at the disposal of H E the C in C in India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the date specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India—Second-Lieut Vincent Coldwell 19th Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own Hussars attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn The Royal Fusiliers officiating Squadron Officer 4th Cavalry—7th June.

Second Lieut Coldwell is promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army subject to H M's approval with effect from the 7th June.

Capt R F G Bond R E is appointed to officiate as Asst Secy vice Major W A Liddell officiating as Second Depy Secy dated 28th June.

Sub Conductor W W Laskey is appointed a Depy Examiner 2nd grade Military Accounts Dept with effect from the 1st Feb to fill an existing vacancy.

Capt V A S Keighly Indian Army 18th Twana Lancers Adjt Govr-Genl's Body Guard has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India p a for two months and a half.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval—Brevet—To be Col—Lieut Col Charles Edward Peirse 35th Scinde Horse.

Lieuts to be Capts—F A Jackson 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry Frontier Force Daly's Horse and S Bazett 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—W N Atkinson 72nd Punjabis, S V B Laing 76th Punjabis and L G 25th Cavalry Frontier Force J de S Spooner 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry, H W Hickie 84th Punjabis, A S Meek 81st Pioneers, F B Leman 86th Carnatic Infantry, H C Chaytor 28th Light Cavalry, C A C Mackenzie 97th Deccan Infy A C C Rogers 64th Pioneers F L Dyer 93rd Burma Infantry A C A Thackwell 81st Pioneers.

They Quicken the Liver.—The action of Doan's Dinner Pills on the liver is direct and specific, exciting every nerve, opening every channel, and causing a free flow of all torpid and stagnant bile. (Of all Chemists.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, July 1.

SECURITIES—		
2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£90 1/16	= + 3/16
3 do. Rentes	£98 3/4	= + 1/4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105 1/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3/4	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 7/8	= + 1/16
2 months hence	26 13/16	= + 1/16
Spot in New York	58 3/8	= + 1/8
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·15	= − 1/2
Berlin "	20·47	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·87	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	2 1/4 per cent	= + 1/8
3 " "	2 1/8 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 1/4 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1/4 per cent	= − 1
7 day market loans	1 5/8 per cent	= − 1

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 13 2 1/4 J J buyers, steady.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 41 1/2 J A, sellers

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 7 3/4

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian quiet, Manchester firm. Total sales 6,000 bales. Spot 5·45 plus 11. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 7-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Imports 45,000 bales. Futures closed steady.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
5·31	5·31	5·31
+·10	+·10	+·10
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·31	5·31	5·31
+·10	+·10	+·10
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	
5·32	5·32	
+·10	+·10	

Receipts at the Ports	6,000 bales
Do last year	2,500 do
Exports to Great Britain	9,000 do
Do do Continent	8,000 do

IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	10 00 — ·15
Futures, month of July	9 58 — 12 a
Do do. Dec	9 65 — 22 b

a Declined owing to official weather reports considered favorable.
b Declined owing to bear pressure and Bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	9 3/4 unchanged
Futures, month of Sept	9·56 — 13
Do. do. Dec	9·57 — 14
Tone at close	steady

COTTON.

	Bales.
Stock in Liverpool	841,000
Stock in London	1,000
Total visible supply	2,460,000
	= − 110 000
Total visible supply East Indian	141,000
Quantity in sight	12,710,000
	= + 60,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 1st July 1905:—

Cotton	3,300 bales.
Wheat	19,482 cwts.
Linseed	5,587 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,144 do
Gingellyseed	643 do
Poppyseed	1,261 do
Groundnuts	168 do
Castorseed	3,511 do
Rice	407 do
Myrabollams	432 do
Cottonseed	4,421 do
Mowraseed	1,933 do
Gram	2,270 do
Joowar	2,904 do
Maize	1/3

BOMBAY, July 3.

Exchange—Tone, weak.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-32 to 1-4d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6 do.	do.	...	1s. 4 1 4d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	169 3-4
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	137 1-2
Shanghai 30 do.		...	192
Japan 30 do.		...	149

Government Paper.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	98·10
1st Settlement 1st August	98·7

Money Market, Tone easy.

Bank Rate—

Bank of England	since	9th March	2 1-2 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	14th April	5 do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	27th April	4 do.
Bank of Madras	do.	15th June	5 do.

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet but steady.	
Ready ... ... buyers	7 2 0
Forward September Suttah	7 8 6
Rapeseed.—Tone dull nothing doings.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6 5 0
Yellow Guzarat, Ready	7 0 0
Poppyseed—Tone quiet but steady.	
Ready	7 10 0
Castorseed—Tone steady.	
Ready	31 0 0
Wheat—Tone	
White Pissy 85 per cent. Ready	Rs. 4 10 0 per cwt
White Delhi July-Aug	Rs. 4 11 0 do
Nagpore Kutti Ready 29 per candy	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—easier.

Estimated sales	8,000
Imports	12,000

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·22	5·22	5·22
−9	−9	−9
Oct.-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**
5·22	5·22	5·22
−9	−9	−9
Jan-Feb.	**Feb-March.**	**Mch.-Apl.**
5·22	5·23	5·23
−9	−9	−9

Cotton.—Our market is steady for spot cotton with some decrease in the enquiry from exporters and local mills. The "Sutta" market has declined some Rs. 2 to 3, following the lower advice from Liverpool and America. We quote.

Bengals fully good 25 January 1906	Rs. 191
Broach M. G. good 25 March 1906	" 243-4

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

The Yokohama Specie Bank has received wire on Sunday from their Head Office in Yokohama to the effect that the net profit for the last half year ending 30th June amounted to yen. 1,600,000.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, July 1

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steady
Surats	steady
Good Bhownugger	.....
The Manchester Market has been	firm
2 1/2 per cent Consols	90 1/16
3 per cent Rentes	98 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan	105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3/4
Bar silver	26 7/8

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending the 24th June as compared with the statement of the 1st July:—

Liabilities.	June 24 Rs.	July 1. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	52,01,103	55,44,132
Public Deposits at Branches	39,53,790	38,34,445
Other Deposits	6,16,55,214	6,29,27,797
Post Bills	67,316	67,222
Sundries	25,83,255	27,18,507
Rs.	9,25,60,683	9,34,92,103
Assets.		
Government Securities	1,07,21,289	1,10,15,475
Other authorised Securities	32,01,905	31, 6,810
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,20,16,310	1,21,90,193
Loans do. do. do.	1,18,01,300	1,28,04,787
Bills discounted and purchased	2,78,27,272	2,78,65,835
Dead Stock	2,81,150	3,10,161
Stamps and Stationery	3,631	3,579
Balances with other Banks	8,89,511	8,12,761
Sundries	5,21,838	3,43,724
Cash	2,52,88,411	2,46,31,792
	9,25,60,683	9,34,92,103

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

The following further subscriptions to the Punjab Earthquake Relief Fund have been received by the Bank of Bombay:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount already acknowledged	08,561	6	6
J. D. Bhedwar	5	0	0
Total	08,566	6	6

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memoriam Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. Cash strictly in Advance.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

O'BRIEN—June 27, at Darjeeling, the wife of H O'Brien, Assistant Engineer, O R Railway, of a daughter.

O'CONNOR—June 28, at Glenarm, Simla, the wife of P C Scott O'Connor, of a daughter.

PRICE—June 21, at Newton Ferrers, S Devon, the wife of Rev Cyril Price, Chaplain of Mhow, of a son.

RICHARDSON—June 26, at Simla, the wife of Major C W G Richardson, 19th Punjabis, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

SHORTER—REEVES—June 21, at St John's Church, Meerut by the Rev W C Granville Sharp, Chaplain, Alfred Edward Shorter to Ethel Reeves.

DEATHS.

BARROW—at Haslemere, Surrey, Major-General de Symons Barrow, formerly Inspector-General of Police in Oudh, in his 82nd year.

HEWSON—June 24, at Agra, James Freeman Hewson, Lieutent, Ordnance Department, Retired List, aged 84 years, 6 months and 18 days. Deeply mourned.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 28m. Sun sets 6h. 41m. High water, 0 41a. Low water 5-49m., 6-47a.
Third Criminal Sessions.
Association Football, Y. M. C. A. vs. Parel Gymkhana.

Polo.—There will be a game of polo on the Maidan at 5-15 p.m. to-day.

Police Notice.—An electric lamp has been found by the Police and awaits the owner.

Meher Charitable Dispensary.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 3126; the daily average being 104; new admissions 763; Parsees 350, Hindoos 1,874; Mahomedans 671; Christians 225; 44 children were vaccinated last month.

Bathing Fatality.—All Mia Shaik Ahmed, a Mahomedan boy, aged fourteen, residing at Samuel Street, while bathing in the Babula Tank on Sunday afternoon accidentally went beyond his depth and was drowned. His brother Abdul Guffoor, aged ten, who was seated on the steps at the time, raised an alarm. The police went to the tank and dragged it and recovered the body yesterday.

Postal Notice.—Mails for Seychelles, Reunion, Mauritius and Madagascar, Port Lamo, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quillimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s.s. Bundesrath will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a.m. on Thursday the 6th July. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Rescued from Drowning.—Paparam Pershotum, a dhobie, aged forty, residing on the premises of the Great Western Hotel, went to the Apollo Bunder on Sunday afternoon to enjoy the sea breeze, and whilst standing on the steps leading to the water near the pierhead, he was knocked down by a wave into the sea. He raised an alarm, when policeman No. 158 H, doing duty near the spot ran to his assistance and pulled him out of the water. The man was none the worse except for a ducking.

The Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court.—Mr. N. W. Kemp, the acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, presided over the Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Court at Girgaum, yesterday morning, and disposed of the petty cases with the assistance of the Hon. A Hill-Trevor, Mr. A. M. Tod, Mr. R. S. Jayakar and Mr. Kalliandas Kashamdas, Honorary Presidency Magistrates. This is the first occasion that a Presidency Magistrate has taken his seat with the Honorary Magistrates.

Music at the Yacht Club.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant and officers, the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Band, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Maliandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m. to-day:—

Polka	Hannah	Kuhner
Duet	Excelsior	W Balfe
Selection	Les Quatre fils Aymon	Balfe
Dance	Old Tapestry	B ggotti
Selection	Pepeta	Lecocq
Valse	Acclamation	E Waldteufel

Thefts from Printing Works.—Yesterday morning, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. Kersondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced one Gopal Balaji, a Hindu employe at the "Times of India" Press to six months rigorous imprisonment for the theft of types, rulings and other printing materials, valued at about Rs. 20, belonging to the Press, on the evening of Saturday last. Inspector Badley prosecuted. Mr. G. B. Coleman, Joint Manager of the "Times of India" identified the property before the Court as belonging to his Works. He said that for some months past he received complaints of thefts of printing materials from his Press. The Police were communicated with and the accused was arrested with the stolen property on his person on Saturday evening as he was leaving after work, by Bapu Ganoo, P. C. No. 166-A, who was stationed there for a watch by Inspector Bodley. The accused pleaded guilty and admitted having sold a part of the stolen property to a Marwari for Rs. 2-8, and that he had been stealing things from the Press for the last ten or twelve days.

Dock Labourers' Meeting.—A meeting of Dock labourers convened by their leaders was held in Dongri Kaduskar's Dharmasal on (Sunday) afternoon, when Mr. Savlaram Vithoji Patel Avti presided. A resolution was passed electing 34 persons as their representatives to join the Mandali of Marathi speaking backward classes started for making reppresentation to Government for giving primary education "free" in all schools. On behalf of the Sanitary Association Dr. K. N. Gokhle addressed the meeting on "Sanitation in General" and very ably impressed upon the audience the necessity of pure air, water food and of good habitations. Messrs. K. R. Koregaoker, B A, L L B, R V Vandeker, K A Keluskar and others having spoken regarding efforts of the Association and Dr. Turner's sympathy with poor people and interest in them, the proceedings were terminated. Among those present were: Mr. A K Pai Mr. S R Bole, Mr. N G Powar, Mr. Y T Mangawker, Mr. D R Rokde, Mr. N S Varadhkar, Mr. Mahipatrao G. Borade, Mr. Sawlaram Genuji Patel Wolker and many others.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar presided at a sitting of the Third Criminal Sessions, yesterday and the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same common jury.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON THE G I. P. RAILWAY.

Walter John Carroll, a European, aged 24 was indicted on charges of falsification of accounts, cheating and conspiring to defraud the G. I. P. Railway Company, in which he had been employed as a sub-platelayer, otherwise designated as Sub Permanent Way Inspector. Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. Bowen, of Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. Athavale, pleader, defended.

Chotaram Jubbule, in further cross-examination by Mr. Wadia, said the custom of the department in which he worked, was to pay in the third week after the month for which the pay had been earned. In the Gwalior Court, witness said he worked for the whole month; he did not mention the number of days.

Ramchandra Sittaram was recalled, and, in answer to Mr. Young, stated that Sanjana on one occasion tried to gain him over to assist him in certain matters and offered him a sum of Rs. 50 if he assented to do so.

Mr. Young submitted that he had now laid the foundation for showing that there was a conspiracy between Sanjana and the accused, and that Sanjana had, in his possession, a document which was the secret record of the conspiracy.

After some discussion, his lordship decided the point in Mr. Young's favour; and the witness, in further examination by Mr. Young, stated that he made a report to his superior officer. Mr. Symons made the payments for the month of November in presence of witness Sanjana, and the pay clerk There was no complaint, from any one that he was paid insufficiently. After the payments the parties separated. Sanjana stated where he had got the sheets from.

Witness, in cross-examination by Mr. Wadia, said the name of Goolab appeared in the pay sheets and and he was paid his wages. He paid him believing he was the Company's servant; and all the formalities observed in the case of the Company's servants were observed in his case. Witness did not know at the time that accused was under orders to leave Kulhar. Mr. Kendrick was the Permanent Way Inspector, and he had fallen ill in September, October, and November. Mr. Symons, the Resident Engineer, or any other officer of the Company might have turned up at any time to make payments.

To Mr. Young: In the ordinary course of events the pay clerk or the inspector in charge went to make payments.

Mr. Rudolph Symons, Resident Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, said he had received an application from the accused for passes for himself and servant. Accused was a Sub-Permanent Way Inspector on the Kulhar section of the railway. Mr. Kendrick the Permanent Way Inspector, was ill and incapacitated about that time. He was not in charge of the Kulhar section in October, November, and December, and was not responsible for the conduct of the work on that section. Witness explained the system of taking muster on the G. I. P. Railway. In ordinary circumstances, the time-keeper went out to take the muster, and he was entitled to use a trolley. All time-keepers were not authorised to use a trolley. In November, Sanjana was a new time keeper and was not authorised to use a trolley. This section was forty miles in length. Witness explained how a muster was taken. He had frequently been present at the taking of a muster. In December 1904, witness conducted the payments of the Kulhar section in consequence of a document he had received from Ramchunder. First the time-keeper called out the names of a gang from the pay lists. In a document witness had then in his hand certain names were mentioned; and witness asked each of the men how many days he had worked. They were represented in the pay sheets on having done more work than they actually did. There was no complaint from any man of having been underpaid. On his return to his office witness dictated to a clerk the payments that he had made and the payments that ought to have been made according to the pay sheets. Sanjana subsequently made a statement to witness, and gave him a letter enclosed in an envelope. The letter purported to be in the accused's handwriting.

It was admitted in evidence, and Mr. Young read it to the jury. It made references to the fraud alleged to have been committed in relation to the pay sheets.

Mr. Wadia said he denied that the accused wrote the letter or superscribed it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, witness said there was a man named Goolab, a watchman in the employ of the Railway, whom accused could have taken if he liked. Witness was never present when accused took a muster. Accused's application for a transfer was pending and he did not know when he might have to go. In case a man was not present, his wages were returned to the Permanent Way Inspector and were not retained by the pay clerk. When the accused was first appointed, he was a mere apprentice.

The case for the prosecution closed here; and the accused, in answer to the Judge, said he had nothing to say and left his case to his counsel. He denied having written the letter which had been put in.

Mr. Wadia said he had no witnesses to call for the defence.

Mr. Young, in summing up the case submitted that the charge had been proved up to the hilt. The counsel for the defence had brought out that the accused's salary was only Rs. 50 a month. He (Mr. Young) had refrained from bringing out the fact with a view not to prejudice the accused, because the small pay might be taken as a temptation to fraud. True it was that Rs. 50 a month was a small amount for a European in this country to live upon but penury was no excuse for crime, and had the accused adopted an honest course of conduct, he would have been promoted. But he yielded to temptation and found himself in his present position.

Mr. Wadia, in addressing the jury said the question was whether, if there was a falsification, was the accused aware of or a party to it? The evidence for the prosecution must be so strong as to exclude the possibility of any doubt as to the accused's guilt. That had been the principle of judicial decisions. There were five suspected persons in the case; and the prosecution had not ventured to call any of the other suspected persons. Some of the witnesses called for the prosecution made loose statements as to dates. Counsel submitted that the real culprit in the case was Sanjana, who had a guilty conscience and had therefore absconded; and this accused had been made the victim, because he was in Kulhar at the time. He had to supervise a line extending over 40 miles; his superior, drawing Rs. 200 a month, was ill in bed; he had no efficient assistant; and he was made to answer for the fault of others. Sanjana was a novice in the employ of the Railway Company; but he was no novice in crime. The jury must be convinced by the evidence that the accused had a direct hand in the fraud if fraud there was, for which he could be held responsible. The only evidence against the accused was the incriminatory letter produced by the prosecution; but the accused denied it was his letter, and the jury must be satisfied beyond all doubt that the handwriting was the accused's. Counsel submitted there was not sufficient evidence to prove that the letter was that of the accused who must be given the benefit of the doubt. In the absence of Sanjana and of Cabral, the doubt grew stronger and accused was entitled to the benefit. Counsel dwelt upon points in the case which told in favour of the accused, and asked for an acquittal of his client, especially as the case was full of doubt.

His lordship, in summing up the case, said the chief question for the jury to consider was whether the secret document and the letter were in the accused's handwriting. If the letter was in the handwriting of the accused, there was an end of the defence.

The jury, after a short consultation returned a verdict of guilty, recommending the accused to mercy.

Mr. Wadia in supporting the recommendation of the jury, said that accused had been under suspension since December and in custody since February last.

Mr. Young in answer to an enquiry by the Judge said there was nobody in Court to instruct him as to the Railway Company's view regarding the punishment; but he might say the accused was a young man and that this was his first offence. His lordship said that having regard to the recommendation of the jury, and to the fact that the accused was a young man and that this was his first offence, and having regard to the evidence that he had been to some extent the victim of others, the Court sentenced him to two month's simple imprisonment.

The Sessions were then adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

A SUIT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMISSIONER.

Before Sir Lawrence Jenkins Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, in the Appeal Court yesterday, the appeal of Chaturbhuj Morarji, landlord of the old "Times of India" office in Parsee Bazar Street, against his tenants, Messrs Bennett, Coleman and Co., proprietors of the "Times of India," was called on for confirmation of the report of Mr. W. A. Chambers, Special Commissioner, appointed by the Court, and for further directions, and costs. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs Little and Co., appeared for the appellant, who was the plaintiff in the suit before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell; Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Byrne and Noble, appeared for the respondents and the defendants.

Mr Chambers had made a report on 14th April last awarding to the plaintiff Rs. 1,222 for non-repairs to the premises by the defendants; on the other hand, had awarded to the defendants Rs 6,625 as value of the corrugated iron-shed erected by them on a vacant plot of ground close to the premises. At the last Appeal Court hearing a question was raised as to whether the Special Commissioner's award for non-repairs was over and above the sums already paid to the defendants, and the Court directed the Special Commissioner to report on the question. In reply, the Special Commissioner submitted on 24th June that his report of 14th April meant that he had assessed the whole liability of the respondents for non-repairs upon the basis of the Appeal Court judgment, at Rs. 1 222, apart from any question as to any payments in respect of this liability made by the respondents.

Mr. Raikes, after reading the reply to the Court, remarked that it did not seem to have been particularly clear.

The Chief Justice: It will appear clearer to Mr. Strangman than to you. (A laugh).

Mr. Raikes then offered his arguments upon the question of costs of the original suit, and of the references to the Commissioner and of the appeal. He submitted that the defendants had not taken up the position in their written statement at first which they subsequently did namely, that they were not assignees of the lease to Colonel Nassau Lees. Had the plaintiff known that he would have carried on his suit in a different manner. Even in the correspondence the defendants did not repudiate any such responsibility. If the plaintiff had been in possession of this fact of repudiation, he would have had his remedy of the executors of the will of the late Colonel Nassau Lees, who was the lessee of the premises.

The Chief Justice: When did Colonel Nassau Lees die?

Mr. Raikes: I am not in a position to give to your Lordship the information at this particular moment. He died some years ago.

The Chief Justice: I suppose advertisements were distributed in the papers of his death?

Mr. Raikes: They must have been, my Lord. No doubt they were. (Referring to his brief). Colonel Nassau Lees died in 1889.—Counsel contended that the costs were increased by reason of the defendants' denial of their being assignees of the lease. On the 29th February 1904 the defendants took up this position before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and adjournment was granted to them for a week, till the 7th March, to effect this alteration, in their written statement.

The Chief Justice: The suit would have gone on, although no claim would have been made by reason of this alteration. It would have gone on all the same.

Mr. Raikes: Yes, my Lord; but our costs had increased for these reasons. Had the defendants represented to us in 1900 that they were not assignees, our course would have been different.

The Chief Justice: The whole costs increased by reason of your suing them as assignees.

Mr. Raikes: But my Lord, we must have prepared ourselves with evidence for the whole of the dilapidations on the property. The point of not being assignees was sprung on us. We had incurred expenses of preparing the evidence of engineers, surveyors and others.

The Chief Justice: But that is not thrown away; you have got it.

Mr. Raikes: The expenses have been incurred; we put the evidence on the record.

Some more dicussion followed, at the conclusion of which the learned Chief Justice intimated that at all events, but subject to what Mr. Strangman would have to say on the point, Mr. Raikes should get the costs of the adjournment occasioned by the defendants' contention that they were not the assignees of the lease.

Mr. Strangman pointed out the various sums that had been paid by the defendants in respect of the points at issue between the parties. Before the institution of the suit Rs. 2084 had been paid for dilapidations and repairs.

The Chief Justice: If it was before the institution of the suit, you can't get it back.

Mr. Strangman said that Rs. 675 had been paid by the defendants as damages due to the non-repairs. The defendants stated the plaintiff could with reasonable diligence have made good all the repairs and other works above referred to, and the defendants accordingly brought into Court the sum of Rs. 675, and were willing that the plaintiff should receive the same.

The Chief Justice said that could not be recoverable also.

Mr. Strangman contended that his clients left their case entirely in their Lordships' hands. But no doubt they were entitled to recover the Rs 2335 paid under the reference in virtue of Mr. Justice Russell's judgment. The costs had increased not only because the plaintiff wanted to make the defendants the assignees where they were not: but also because the plaintiff had claimed to be entitled to the shed, and because he had asked Rs. 7,938 for dilapidations, and had got his surveyors' estimates for damages. In leaving the case in their Lordships' hands, the learned counsel remarked that the plaintiff had got more than he was entitled to.

The Court then passed its orders on the appeal. The Special Commissioner's report was confirmed. The plaintiff to pay to the defendants costs of the suit, of the references to Mr. Chambers and of the appeal, except such as had been occasioned by the adjournment of the 29th February 1904 including costs of the day. Plaintiff to repay the amount awarded by Mr. Chambers (Rs. 2 385) in the first reference, under Mr. Justice Russell's judgment. Plaintiff was entitled to the shed on payment to the defendants of the sum fixed by the Special Commissioner, and he was directed to pay the same to the defendants as the value of the shed. As to the second reference in so far as the dilapidations were concerned plaintiff should pay the costs; as regards the value of the shed, each party should bear their own costs.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

Programme for Wednesday, 5th July 1905 at 4-45 p. m. (weather permitting.)

1. Individual Tent-peggnig—Ponies.
2. Jumping Competition.—Horses.
3. Dog Darby.—Distance 100 yards for dogs of any breed. Owners to stand at winning Post.
4. Pre-Raphaelite Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride given course to blackboard. Draw an animal of which the name is given them. Lady gives name of animal and gentleman rides back. Shortest time wins.
5. Mounted Infantry Race Horse, or Pony.—To run, leading horse and ride alternately 50 yards; Horses to be saddled at post; total course about 200 yards.
6. Pony Scurry for all Ponies 14-1 and under.—Australian and English ponies Scratch Arabs and C. B's receive 15 yards.
7. Horse Scurry.—Entries for the Scurries should be sent immediately to The Hon'ble A. Hill, Trevor, 28 Esplanade Road, and should state class of Horse and name and approximate riding weight (all in) of rider.

N. B. "Horse" events are open to animals over 14-1 only "Pony" events to those 14-1 and under.

Will be held on Wednesday afternoon during the Monsoon at 4 45 p. m. (Weather permitting). Commencing on 5th July, 1905.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Events are open to members and Honorary members of the Bombay Gymkhana only unless otherwise specified.

Two prizes will be given to those competitors who score the most points during the season and in the events of a tie preference will be given to the Winner of the greatest number of "First." Also a prize to the Lady who scores most points both by nominations and competitions.

Points will be awarded as follows:—
3 for a first
2 " " second
1 " " third

And will be given to the rider, except in Scurries and Jumping when half will go to the rider and half to owner.

These points may be reduced by Judges in case of few competing.

The Marine Lines Maidan will be reserved for practice every Monday and Saturday morning commencing Saturday, 8th July.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

WHERE-EVER YOU ARE on the Hills or Plains, take good advice and

WARE COTTON CLOTHS, for they are apt to give you chills, which can be guarded against if you

WEAR WOOLLEN MATERIALS which you are sure have been made of pure wool, without admixture of cotton or other non-absorbent.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.

are manufacturers of PURE WOOL FABRICS only and guarantee the purity of their goods.

Their Principal Manufactures are :—

FLANNELS—Suiting Tennis and Shirting.

WORSTEDS—Striped and Coloured. Just the thing for Suits and Ladies Costumes.

TUSSAH SERGE—Delightfully cool for the hot weather.

BROADCLOTHS PUTTIES
SERGES SOCKS
PUTTOOS JERSEYS
HOMESPUNS LOHIS
TWEEDS BLANKETS

Send for Samples to The
MANAGER,

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET, POONA.

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Garrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

IF YOU WANT A PIANO

you undoubtedly require an Instrument that will wear well, and will give you entire satisfaction for many years.

GEBRUDER KNAKE'S

beautiful Pianos will give you satisfaction on all points.

GEBRUDER KNAKE'S PIANOS

possess every attribute of a first class Instrument, they are unequalled for beauty of Tone and Perfection of Touch.

GEBRUDER KNAKE'S PIANOS

are thoroughly reliable in the most trying climates, and every owner of one of those fine pianos is certain of the utmost satisfaction.

These Pianos are for Sale or hire by the Sole Agents

S. ROSE & Co.
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS.

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS.
9-11, MEDOWS STREET
BOMBAY.

HEALING.

MR. W. F. CARROLL, who treats all diseases by "imposition of hands," (not Hypnotism Mesmerism, or Massage), can be consulted daily at the ADELPHI HOTEL, Byculla, from 7 to 9 A.M. and 6 to 7-30 P.M.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

OF COURSE
YOU SMOKE CIGARS

WHAT man in India does not? This being so, you naturally want the best procurable, these are, of course

SPENCER'S

all that expert knowledge and long experience of the manufacture of Cigars can suggest, is done to maintain and increase the popularity of our Brands, and the ever-increasing demand proves that they still hold the premier position in the markets of the World.

ASK FOR SAMPLES
AT OUR BOMBAY BRANCH.

SPENCER & Co., LD.,
MADRAS,
BOMBAY BRANCH:
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SPECIAL.

THE ROMANCE OF RACING:
8 Graphic Articles by

E. H. COOPER
(Author of "Mr. Blake of Newmarket," "The Monk Wins," and other racing novels.)

FREDERICK ADYE
(Author of "Horse Breeding and Management," "The Queen of the Moor," &c.)

E. W. F. CASTLEMAN
(Amateur Jockey, Owner, and Trainer.)

H. R. SARGENT
(Author of "Thoughts upon Sport," "Sport, a National Benefactor," &c.)

FIRST APPEARED IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OF MAY 22.
SECOND APPEARED ON MAY, 29TH.
THIRD APPEARED ON JUNE 5TH.
FOURTH APPEARED ON JUNE 12TH.
FIFTH APPEARED ON JUNE 19TH.
SIXTH APPEARED ON JUNE 26TH.
SEVENTH APPEARED ON JULY 3RD.
EIGHTH WILL APPEAR ON JULY 10TH.

THE TURF AND ITS CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS.

TO meet the demand for high class articles on the Turf, made by the general public as apart from the racing-man, we have arranged for a series of anecdotal and informing contributions. These are concerned with anecdote and reminiscence rather than with racing form, and emphatically deprecate that type of gambling which has attached itself to the noblest of sports. The following programme shows the open, healthy nature of the series, and the authors' names are guarantees of thoroughly popular and high-class treatment.

PROGRAMME.

1. The Jockey Club—How it is Managed, and how it Manages Racing, by ....Frederick Adye
2. A Panorama of the Turf (Professional Racing Folk), by......E. H. Cooper
3. Racehorses and their Owners...byFrederick Adye
4. Trainers and Jockeys—Some Reminiscences, by..........E.W. F. Castleman
5. The Sportsman—The Man who Loves Racing, by ....E. H. Cooper
6. The Gambler—Showing the evil result of the excitement of Betting on the Course, by.......E. H. Cooper
7. Steeplechasing and Steeplechasers ....by H. R. Sargent

By one who has seen many great Races and knows the foremost riders of the day.

8. Racing as a National Sport.......by Frederick Adye.

BLUTHNER'S
PIANOS ARE IDEAL
PIANOFORTES.

THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES must not be classed with the productions by makers who are keen in the battle-royal of competition as to who could produce an inferior Piano at the smallest possible cost. Mr. JULIUS BLUTHNER has secured the World's Highest honours by dint of energy and determination to perfect his productions and to construct Musical Instruments in accordance with the most approved modern standards and requirements worthy of the name of Pianofortes and to sell them at a moderate price which, compared with public waste of money on worthless articles, is not an excessive sum. The Bluthner Pianofortes are the only Instruments which will help to radically change one's whole life in the matter of Music in a few days. The mysterious secret of their wonderful success and their wonderful influence on Musical people is their marvellous Brilliancy, Sweetness and sympathy in Tone. The actions of the Bluthner Pianofortes being soft, easy and uniform, have the effect of rousing the pupil and the musician from careless interest to the highest possible attainment which natural ability warrants. They are the only Pianos, specially built for India, possessing soulful music in every string. All musicians regard the time when they started using a Bluthner Pianoforte as the best days of their lives.

SOLE AGENTS.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held in August the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to the various University Examinerships for the current year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Undersigned not later than Wednesday, the 19th July. If any of the applicants are themselves going up for any University Examination this year, they are requested to state so in their applications. Forms of application for, and particulars with regard to, the Examinerships may be obtained on application to this Office.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR, M. A.
University Registrar.
University Office, Bombay, 3rd July, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 4, 1905.

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE report of the Tariff Commission on the Cotton Industry of Great Britain, to which we referred the other day, contains much information that is gratifying both to the advocates of protective tariffs and edifying to those who would have us believe that the old country is going to the dogs. Witnesses were agreed as to the pre-eminence of England in spinning. In regard to fine spinning England has an exceptional advantage in the climate of Lancashire. The finer the yarn is spun, say witnesses, the more the climate affects it and when you get to the finest counts, such as are spun in Bolton and thereabouts, they have the best climate in the world. That will always be a very potent factor in getting the trade to England, though practical results with the humidifier qualify this natural advantage. It is felt that Japan may, in the future, become a formidable competitor in fine yarns. The climate is less important in regard to coarse yarns, and other countries may be able to make them cheaper than Lancashire can. It seems that the greater specialisation in Great Britain, as compared with the Continent, reduces cost in spinning, though it may be a disadvantage when the price at which finished goods can be turned out is taken into account. Then the Lancashire operatives possess great skill; the machinery employed far surpasses that of Continental manufactories. Many circumstances combine to cheapen the cost of production, and there is no doubt that Lancashire can spin much better and more cheaply than any country in the world. At the same time the foreigner has advantages. The British manufacturer is handicapped by the "futures" contract in respect to obtaining raw cotton, and fine spinners state both that they have been at a disadvantage owing to the deterioration of Egyptian cotton in recent years and that in a poor year great difficulty is experienced in obtaining an adequate supply owing to the largely increased demand for Egyptian and Sea Island cotton on the Continent and in the United States.

In the Home market Lancashire spinners have not been affected by foreign competition to any extent. The amount imported is small, only about four per cent of cotton yarns, but a large proportion of the yarns imported is yarn which has been sent to the Continent for different purposes and returned to England. Some yarn goes to England to be mercerised or dyed with some special dye; also yarn originally exported is returned to England as not being satisfactory in quality. Some witnesses state that yarns are imported, which by being substituted for yarns formerly spun in Lancashire, compete indirectly with British spinners, such as the mixture and imitation yarns in Germany. Instances were also given of German yarns imported into England below cost, though it is stated there have been very few successful operations of this kind. Various other attempts have been made, but they do not appear to affect the general proposition that direct competition in the home market has not been experienced to any great extent. As to competition in foreign and colonial markets we find it recorded that foreign competition is brisk in the Levant where British trade has been injured through the foreigner's employment of misleading trademarks, and the trade with Eastern markets is also said to be on the decline. More important than direct competition in the home market or in neutral markets is the loss of trade in coarse counts by the extension of coarse spinning in other countries. Indian yarns are said to have forced the British coarse spinners out of the Indian market, and this factor has to be taken account of in explaining the tendency of British spinning to "go finer." In Russia the heavy tariff stops all trade in coarse numbers, but except in Russia and the United States, manufacturers experience no difficulty in getting into foreign markets. One of the most important results of the tariff policy of foreign countries in regard to spinning is the transfer of manufacturing concerns from England to those countries. The Fine Spinners' and Doublers' Association own mills in Lisle, containing about 340,000 spinning spindles and 60,000 doubling spindles. There is also a mill in the Vosges district for spinning yarns from American cotton, containing eighty thousand spindles, principally erected by British capital. It is, however, said that the advantage derived from the tariff by spinners in France has been to a considerable extent neutralised by the recent reduction in the hours of labour in the country.

In regard to weaving, it is found that there is as yet no serious foreign competition in the home market in grey calicoes. Calicoes and substitutes for calicoes are, however, spasmodically imported from the United States, when their home trade is bad and there have been sales of large surpluses by the United States, which have affected prices both in England and in the neutral markets. Russia and France have also dumped surpluses in England. It is held that the lower cost of production in some foreign countries is not due to technical drawbacks in the British industry so much as to the volume and organisation of trade; and in the view of witnesses examined by the Commission, the policy of foreign countries has hit the British manufacturer by making it less possible for him to produce upon a large scale and so reduce his costs. In foreign and colonial markets competition is aggressive and successful. One firm reckons that a former large trade they did with Northern Europe has been captured by Germany, and their trade with Roumania by Italy, while the United States of America disposes of large quantities of piece-goods in Canada. The total volume of the British weaving trade is shown not to have increased the demand from the colonies, only taking the place of the lost home and foreign trade. Fancy weaving has done much better than plain weaving for the last ten years. The loss of foreign markets has increased domestic competition amongst British manufacturers. Still, as the Commission pointed out in its report, the British Colonial markets are capable of almost indefinite expansion, and in the opinion of its members, the adoption of a satisfactory scheme of preferential arrangements within the Empire would secure the largest proportion of this growth for British trade.

THE INDIAN COAL INDUSTRY. SEVERAL of the leading firms in Calcutta have watched with interest the expansion of the coal industry of Bengal and have conducted experiments with a view to the adoption of the manufacture of bye-products. That these experiments should not have proved satisfactory seems extraordinary. There is no industry with more important ramifications than gas making. Not only is the gas itself sufficiently remunerative, but the residual products are of even greater value. The most patent of these, of course, is coke which may be used either for ordinary combustion or for the making of water gas which proved the financial salvation of many of the big gas companies in England during the coal strike. Next in importance of the residual products is ammonia liquor. The experimentalists seem to view this as useful solely for agricultural purposes, but it should not be forgotten that, with this at their hands, every company is enabled to obtain practically a monopoly in the manufacture of ice, for obviously manufacture with what is sometimes termed a waste product is cheaper than with the expensive process of ether evaporation. Next in importance comes tar. By destructive distillation tar liquids yield a wide range of products of ever increasing value. It will be remembered what a blow was struck at the use of indigo by the invention of aniline dyes which are based on benzol, the first pure product of distillation, while pitch is by no means a useless product. How, under these conditions, there can be any doubt as to the profitableness of increasing the industry, it is hard to see. If these bye-products are obtainable locally in small quantities only, it is not to be supposed that a ready market can be found, but when the output is sufficient to cope with the demand, the local products will have first call on the market by reason of the extra cheapness over imported materials and an increase in this respect will have a marked effect on other industries.

RAPID REPAIR OF JAPANESE WAR-SHIPS. LAST Monday, we published a telegram announcing that the Japanese had successfully refloated the Russian warship Bayan. One of the surprising features throughout the campaign has been the very short period of time that ships have been away from the fighting line in the Korean Straits and the Gulf of Pechili. During the engagements when the Russian Fleet in Port Arthur was by stages completely destroyed, many of the Japanese ships received pretty severe treatment, especially the smaller craft; but in most cases the engineers and mechanics on board succeeded in carrying out an amount of repair work and renovation which, when disclosed, will prove one of the most striking circumstances of this great War. Following upon Admiral Togo's splendid work in the defeat of the Port Arthur Squadron and, therefore, the attainment for Japan of complete mastery of the Eastern seas, the various ships of the fleet were able, towards the close of last year, to return to the dockyards to be prepared for that final contest which, a few weeks ago, ended with so much "éclat" to the Japanese cause. Without perfect organisation in the constructive branches of the Japanese service, the necessary rehabiliment of the forces of Japan to attain this triumph could not have been achieved in such a short time. The constructive engineers have rendered enormous service, in this hour of peril and triumph, in Japanese history.

SUCCESSFUL CULTIVATION OF RAMIE. RAMIE, one of the most useful yet most neglected fibres known, is being grown on a farm in Southern Rhodesia belonging to Rhodesia Consolidated Limited, and is, it appears, doing astonishingly well. The Company have forwarded to the British South Africa Company the following expert report on samples of the fibre grown on the farm:—"I have been able to have the samples of the ramie stems you sent me put through the necessary tests, and I am happy to be able to report to you that the fibre is as good as, and probably better than, the best Chinese. The result has absolutely astonished me, for I never expected such favourable returns at the first attempt. The cultivation must have been carefully carried out." Samples of the fibre have been placed in the British South Africa Company's museum in London. Such a favourable report on a first attempt speaks well for the crop, and Mr. D. Edward Radclyffe, we expect, will again shortly continue his investigations as to the possibilities of the fibre.

WHITE CREWS. THE movement which aims at a "White Australia," and seeks to exclude coloured labour from mail steamers journeying thither has met with rather a serious blow. The first vessel, writes a French paper, which arrived at Sydney with an entirely white crew, the "Ormuz," had no reason to be satisfied with the regime inaugurated by Australian exclusiveness. White labour gave results which were anything but satisfactory, and that from every point of view. The discontent is the greater inasmuch as all the men engaged had their certificates as members of the "Shipping Federation," certificates to which the greatest value is attached. At the same time the officials of the Company declare that they substituted white men for lascars, only because of their obligation under the contract signed with the Australian Government, and they express themselves in the highest terms in regard to the results previously attained by the employment of coloured labour. This is a check to the policy of exclusion, and in particular to the Australian labour party which had inculcated and imposed this policy.

THE QUALITY OF MERCY. THE Chinese are hearkening to the voice of progress and humanity. In consequence of a memorandum from Won-ting-Fang and Chen-tsia-pen on the revision of the laws of the Chinese Empire and on the need for bringing them into harmony with the exigencies of modern times, a recent Imperial decree abolishes the tortures which, in certain cases, were added to the penalty of death. This penalty can now be carried out only in the most rapid method, by decapitation or hanging, so as to eliminate the cruel suffering previously inflicted on the condemned. At the same time punishments are reduced a degree for all respective crimes, and this clause is retroactive in regard to all verdicts already pronounced. Exposure and branding are entirely abolished. The authors of the memorandum are recommended to acquit themselves of their task with zeal and rapidity in order to have this new penal legislation printed and published with the least possible delay.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the outward Mails of the 23rd ultimo left Aden at 3 p.m., on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a. m. on Friday next.

IT IS now definitely settled that the Prince of Wales will lay the foundation-stone of the Victoria Memorial Hall during his visit to Calcutta early in January.

TRAVELLERS from Central Asia report that the plague has broken out in Bokhara, and that the people are fleeing from the country.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 10th June, 1905, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1904 of 163,398 maunds and Rs. 27,352 in the earnings.

LORD RONALDSHAY, who will be remembered in India as formerly one of the Viceroy's Aides-de-Camp, is now a parliamentary candidate in the Conservative interest for the Richmond division of Yorkshire.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway, for the week ending 20th May, amounted to Rs. 2,325, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 483. Total earnings from 1st January to 20th May, were Rs. 43,653, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 4,100.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway, for the week ending 20th May amounted to Rs. 24,602, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 10,154. Total earning from 1st January to 20th May were Rs. 4,32 871 being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,08,743.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, for the week ending 20th May, amounted to Rs. 5,263, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 977. Total earnings from 1st January to 20th May, were Rs. 83,936, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs 3,645.

The Government have sanctioned the grant of a deputation allowance of Rs. 3 for lady nurses of the Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service for India for each day of the authorised absence of a Nurse from her permanent station when she is specially detailed by competent authority for the duty of nursing individual cases of sickness.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the concessions proposed by the Government of India in the case of native officers, soldiers and followers who sustained losses in the earthquake at Dharamsala. A pension or gratuity will be given to the heirs of those who were killed, and an injury pension or gratuity to injured survivors under the regulations in force, it being accepted on this occasion as a special decision that the death or injury in each instance resulted directly from the due discharge of military duty otherwise than in action. In the case of native officers killed, a grant to the heir, or pension, as in Article 574, Indian Army Regulations, Volume I., Part II, is sanctioned. In that of N.-C. Os. and men killed the restrictive rule in Articles 593 and 594 is waived. Compensation to survivors for loss of clothing equipment and necessaries will be given to such extent as may be necessary to re-equip them under Article 145.

IN Art, by some secret springs of sympathy, the Rothschilds are a dynasty almost as powerful as in finance itself. It is not just one member, or even one section, of the famous family. The afflatus appears to be given to all. Not to single out living members, one need only ramble among the exquisite ancient illuminated MSS. of the British Museum to realise the fine taste and genuine endowments as a connoisseur of the late Baron Ferdinand in our own country. The Louvre speaks with equal eloquence on behalf of the late Baron Alphonse, of Paris, and everything that transpires concerning Baron Ferdinand, recently dead in Vienna, shows that if not great in the counting-house, he possessed for Art all the talent and all the passion of his house. His collections are described as superb, and many of the specimens are unique.

BESIDES being one of the doyens of the Imperial family of Austria, the late Archduke Joseph was also one of the wealthiest, and, excepting perhaps the Emperor Francis Joseph himself, most popular of its members. His estates in Hungary were of enormous extent, and he adapted them to a purpose that was probably unique. Hungary being par excellence the land of the Romany people, the Archduke took an enthusiastic interest in everything relating to topsies, spoke all their dialects like a tribesman, similiarised himself with their life in all its varying phases, and became almost a gipsy himself in the passion of his pursuit, which resulted in several learned volumes. In return, the Romany people really loved the Archduke, and whenever he was in residence of his Hungarian estates, there was always a great mustering of the clans, to be near their friend and protector, who delighted to move about among them as one of themselves.

A BEE-MAN OF THE FORTIES.

THE old bee-garden lay on the verge of the wood. Seen from a distance it looked like a great white china bowl, brimming over with roses; but a nearer view changed the porcelain to a snowy barrier of hawthorn, and the roses became blossoming apple-boughs, stretching up into the May sunshine, where all the bees in the world seemed to have forgathered, filling the air with their rich wild chant.

Coming into the old garden from the glare of the dusty road, the hives themselves were the last things to rivet attention. As you went up the shady moss-grown path, perhaps the first impression you became gratefully conscious of was the slow dim quiet of the place—a quiet that had in it all the essentials of silence, and yet was really made up of a myriad blended sounds. Then, says a writer in the "Pall Mall Gazette," the sheer carmine of the tulips, in the sunny vista beyond the orchard, came upon you like a trumpet-note through the shadowy aisles of the trees; and after this, in turn, the flaming amber of the marigolds, broad zones of forget-me-nots, like strips of the blue sky fallen, snow-drifts of arabis and starwort, purple pansy-spangles veering to every breeze. And last of all you became gradually aware that every bright nook or shade-dappled corner round you had its nestling bee-skep, half hidden in the general riot of blossom, yet marked by the steadier, deeper song of the homing bees.

To stand here, in the midst of the hives, on a fine May morning, side by side with the old bee-man, and watch with him for the earliest swarms of the year, was an experience that took me back far into another and a kindlier century. There were certain hives in the garden, grey with age and smothered in moss and lichen, that were the traditional mother-colonies of all the rest. The old bee-keeper treasured them as relics of his sturdy manhood, just as he did the percussion fowling-piece over his mantel; and pointed to one in particular as being close on thirty years old. Nowadays remorseless science has proved that the individual life of the honey-bee extends to four or five months at most; but the old bee-keeper firmly believed that some at least of the original members of this colony still flourished in a green old age deep in the sombre corridors of the ancient skep. Bending down, he would point out to you, among the crowd on the alighting-board, certain bees with polished thorax and ragged wings worn almost to a stump. While the young worker-bees were charging in, and out of the hive at breakneck speed, these superannuated amazons doddered about in the sunlight, with an obvious and pathetic assumption of importance. They were really the last survivors of the bygone winter's brood. Their task of hatching the new spring generation was over; and now, the power of flight denied to them, they busied themselves in the work of sentinels at the gate, or in grooming the young bees as they came out for their first adventure into the far world of blossoming clover under the hill.

For modern apiculture, with its interchangeable comb-frames and section-supers, and American notions generally, the old bee-keeper harboured a fine contempt. In its place he had an exhaustless store of original bee-knowledge, gathered throughout his sixty odd years of placid life among the bees. His were all old-fashioned hives of straw, hackled and potsherded just as they must have been any time since Saxon Alfred burned the cakes. Each bee-colony had its separate three-legged stool, and each leg stood in an earthen pan of water, impassable moat for ants and wood-lice and such small honey-thieves. Why the hives were thus dotted about in such admired but inconvenient disorder was a puzzle at first, until you learned more of ancient bee-traditions. Wherever a swarm settled—up in the pink-rosetted apple-boughs, under the eaves of the old thatched cottage, or deep in the tangle of the hawthorn hedge—there on the nearest open ground beneath, was its inalienable, predetermined home. When as sometimes happened, the swarm went straight away out of sight over the meadows, or sailed off like a pirouetting grey cloud high over the roof of the wood, the old bee-keeper never sought to reclaim it for the garden.

"'Tis gone to the shires for change o' air," he would say, shielding his bleak blue eyes with his hand, as he gazed after it, "'Twould be agen natur' to hike 'em back here along. An' naught but ill-luck an' worry wi'out end."

He never observed the skies for tokens of to-morrow's weather, as did his neighbours of the countryside. The bees were his weather-glass and thermomenter in one. If they hived very early afternoon, though the sun went down in clear gold and the summer night loomed like molten amethyst under the starshine, he would prophesy rain before morning. And sure enough you were wakened at dawn by a furious patter on the window, and the booming of the south-west wind in the pine-clad crest of the hill. But if the bees loitered afield far into the gusty crimson gloaming, and the loud darkness that followed seemed only to bring added intensity to the busy labour-note within the hives, no matter how the wind keened or the griddle of black storm-cloud threatened, he would go on with his evening task of watering his garden, sure of a morrow of cloudless heat to come.

He knew all the sources of honey for miles around; and, by taste and smell, could decide at once the particular crop from which each sample had been gathered. He would discriminate between that from white clover or sainfoin; the produce of the yellow charlock wasters; or the orchard honey, wherein it seemed the fragrance of cherry-bloom was always to be differentiated from that of apple or damson or pear. He would tell you when good honey had been spoilt by the grosser flavour of sunflower or horse-chestnut; or when the detestable honey-dew had entered into its composition; or, the super-caps having been removed too late in the season, the bees had got at the early ivy-blossom, and so degraded all the batch.

Watching bees at work of a fair morning in May, nothing excites the wonder of the casual looker-on more than the mysterious burthens they are for ever bringing home upon their thighs; semi-globular packs, always gaily coloured, and often so heavy and cumbersome that the bee can hardly drag her weary way into the hive. This is pollen to be stored in the cells, and afterwards kneaded up with honey as food for the young bees. The old man could say at once by the colour from which flower each load was obtained. The deep brown-gold panniers came from the gorse bloom; the pure snow-white from the hawthorns; the vivid yellow, always so big and seemingly so weighty, had been filled in the buttercup meads. Now and again, in early spring, a bee would come blundering home with a load of pallid sea-green hue. This came from the gooseberry bushes. And later, in summer, when the poppies began to throw their scarlet shuttles in the corn, many of these airy cargoes would be of a rich velvety black. But there was one kind which the old bee-man had never yet succeeded in tracing to its flowery origin. He saw it only rarely, perhaps, not a dozen times in the season—a wonderful deep rose-crimson, singling out its bearer, on her passage through the throng, as with twin danger-lamps, doubly bright in the morning glow.

Keeping watch over the comings and goings of his bees was always his favourite pastime year in and year out; but it was in the latter weeks of May that his interest in them culminated. He had always had swarms in May as far back as his memory could serve him; and the oldest hive in the garden was generally the first to swarm. As a rule the bees gave sufficient warning of their intended migration some hours before their actual issue. The strenuous pellmell business of the hive would come to a sudden and portentous halt. While a few of the bees still darted straight off into the sunshine on their wonted errands, or returned with the usual motley loads upon their thighs, the rest of the colony seemed to have abandoned work altogether. From early morning they hung in a great brown cluster all over the face of the hive, and down almost to the earth beneath; a churning mass of insect-life that grew bigger and bigger with every moment, glistening like wet seaweed in the morning sun. In the cluster itself there was an uncanny silence. But out of the depths of the hive came a low vibrating murmur, wholly distinct from its usual note; and every now and again a faint shrill piping sound could be heard, as the old Queen worked herself up to swarming frenzy, vainly seeking the while to reach the royal nursery where the rival who was to oust her from her old dominion was even then steadily gnawing through her constraining prison walls.

(Concluded on page 6.)

RUSSIA'S TERRIBLE PLIGHT.

THE MUTINY AT ODESSA.

SERIOUS STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Protection for British Subjects.

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN.

Ships Ungeared at Sevastopol.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 2.

Odessa advices state that strong forces of military bar all access to the harbour and prevent the public approaching any point overlooking the harbour and sea. It is impossible to see what is going on with the warships.

This explains the contradictory reports. The city is a prey to the wildest rumours and panics.

Later advices state that it is now clear that the Potemkin with the mutineers on board has sailed apparently in the direction of the Roumanian coast.

It is admitted that the crew of the Pobiedonotsetz, which is the only warship at present off the port, mutinied, but it is officially announced that the mutineers intend to surrender.

The British Consul-General has arranged for five steamers, of which four are British, to wait off the port and remove British and other foreigners if there is any danger.

The greatest excitement prevails in the town, and crowds are endeavouring to leave.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The Knisz Potemkin has arrived at Kustenji.

She has asked for provisions.

Latest advices received from the Crimea state that immediately after Admiral Kruger's fleet returned to Sevastopol, a Council of Admirals and Captains was held on board the flagship Rostislav.

It was resolved to ungear the machinery of the ships.

The officers and men, desiring to do so, are authorised to land.

The reservists in the fleet will be granted two months' leave.

The ironclad Catherine II, which had remained at Sevastopol, has been disarmed.

The crews at Sevastopol state that when the squadron, including Georgi Pobiedonotsetz, reached Odessa, the Knisz Potemkin defiantly refused to obey the [illegible] to rejoin.

Then the crew of George Pobiedonotsetz mutinied, Admiral Kruger and his squadron afterwards returned to Sevastopol.

It is reported that the surrender of the mutineers of Georgi Pobiedonotsetz was conditional upon the crew being informed what the punishment will be.

The vessel is now lying in the inner port under heavy guns mounted on the boulevard overlooking the harbour.

LATER.

The Roumanian Government has ordered the Potemkin to leave the port or surrender. In the latter case the mutineers will be treated as foreign deserters.

The mutineers are now considering the demand.

It is believed the Patemkin is commanded by a staff of civilians representing the revolutionary organisation.

A general strike of workmen and dockers has taken place at St. Petersburg and all work is at a standstill.

Fifty thousand troops are now concentrated in the city.

Telegrams from many parts of Russia report general restlessness and disorder.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Plenipotentiaries Appointed.

LONDON, JULY 2.

It is officially announced at Washington that the Russian and Japanese Governments have notified to President Roosevelt that they have appointed plenipotentiaries to meet as soon as possible after the 1st of August.

Both sides are entrusted with full powers to negotiate and conclude a Treaty subject to ratification by the respective Governments.

LONDON, JULY 3.

An official announcement at Washington states that Count Muravieff and Baron Rosen will be the Russian, and Baron Komura and M. Fakahira will be the Japanese Plenipotentiaries at the Peace Conference.

NEW JAPANESE LOAN.

£30,000,000 Wanted.

LONDON, JULY 2.

M. Takahashi, the Japanese Financial Agent, has arrived in England for the purpose of arranging an early date of issue of a foreign loan of thirty millions sterling in London, New York and the Continent on the security of a tobacco monopoly.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, JULY 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Oriental, with the English mails of the 23rd ultimo, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m. to-day.

LOCAL music, as organised in towns and villages, used to be one of the things better attended to on the Continent than in England. Like a good many other accepted formulas, however, it seems to be fast losing all significance. Readers in the North of England will (the Paris correspondent of the "Newcastle Chronicle" says) learn with pleasure that the famous Lancashire brass band, the Besses o' th' Barn, will arrive in Paris towards the end of the present month for a musical journey through France, which will include performance in the capital, Marseilles, and Lyons, sometimes in aid of French charities.

THE COTTON SEED INDUSTRY.

STATE AID NOT DESIRABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

A despatch dated the 22nd ultimo addressed by the Government of India over the signatures of Lord Curzon and all his Council, including Lord Kitchener, to the Secretary of State is published on the subject of the encouragement and promotion of the establishment of cotton seed mills by private owners in connection with ginning factories in the cotton districts of India. The despatch enumerates various experiments which have been made and gives particulars of information disseminated and continues as follows :—

"Thus commercial men in India have all our information at their disposal to enable them to decide whether such an industry could be profitably established in this country. Numerous cotton seed mills have, indeed, already been started by private enterprise some of which have been partially successful and some failures, and from the information which we have received we gather that the success of a cotton seed mill on the lines adopted in America is far from assured. It should not be forgotten, however, that cotton seed is not a waste product in this country, but is commonly utilised by agriculturists as a feeding stuff. One argument which has been put forward in favour of the industry is that it would keep the cake as a valuable feeding stuff and fertilizer in the country, the oil only being exported. Experience, however, tends to prove that the result would be exactly the opposite, the oil being sold in this country and the cake exported to Europe.

"In our opinion, the Indian agriculturist would not at present pay for hydraulic pressed feeding cake the price that can be obtained by exporting it, and would probably not benefit but lose from the establishment of a large cotton seed oil industry, since the temptation would be to sell all cotton seed to the mills, thus depriving him of the homemade cake, used, under present conditions, as a foodstuff. For these reasons we are of opinion that no official action is required from us to encourage the establishment of the industry, and beyond publishing such further reports as we may receive, we do not propose to proceed further in the matter."

THE HON. MR. HEWETT'S TOUR.

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett leaves Simla on tour on the 13th instant, arriving at Karachi in the 15th, Bombay on the 22nd, Poona on the 28th, Bangalore on the 1st of August, Madras on the 6th, Coonoor on the 12th, Madras on the 17th, and Calcutta on the 19th.

SWISS TARIFFS ALTERED.

The Department of Commerce and Industry notifies that under the new general Customs tariff of Switzerland, the duty on cleaned rice has been increased from 1 franc 50 cents to 2 francs per 100 kilogrammes, while that on indigo, both natural and artificial, has been reduced from 4 francs to 2 francs per 100 kilogrammes.

FOREIGN MONEY ORDERS.

MAXIMUM RAISED TO RS. 600.

SIMLA, JULY 3.

It is notified that with effect from the 1st July 1905, the maximum amount for which a single money order may be drawn in India on any of the possessions and protectorates, named below, will be raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600. These places are Ceylon, Straits Settlements Hongkong, (including Japan, Korea, Formosa and the British and Japanese postal agencies in China) British East Africa Protectorate (including Uganda), German East Africa Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Seychelles, Sarawak, Zanzibar, Portuguese India (Goa and Daman) with effect from the same date. The maximum amount for which a single telegraphic money order may be drawn in India or Ceylon will be raised from Rs. 150 to Rs. 600. The amount of such a money order may not include any sum less than a rupee, and if the amount exceeds Rs. 150 the telegraphic money order may not be for a sum which is not a multiple of Rs. 10.

ROORKEE MARTINIERE COLLEGE.

UPPER SUBORDINATE C. S. EXAMINATION.

LUCKNOW, JULY 3.

The results just received at Lucknow show that Martiniere candidates take the six highest places and all the Government scholarships in the following order : Ellis, Jubbulpore ; Symes, Calcutta, Braybrooke Ghazipur ; Cartland, Simla ; Dabreu, Lucknow ; Mispelaar, Lucknow.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS JULY 3.

Lieut C. C. Stuart, 21st Cavalry on leave from Peshawar.

Lieut E. Roche-Kelly, R. I. Fusiliers from leave from England.

Capt. R. L. Dundas. The R. Scots, on duty from Kamptee.

Lt. E. C. O. Ross, 1st W. Riding Regt, on duty from England.

Capt. Mackenzie, The R. Scots, on leave from Kamptee.

Capt. C. B. Stokes, 3rd S. Horse, on leave, from Deolali.

Lieut. W. B. McLaughlin, 187th Pioneers, from leave from Australia.

DEPARTURES JULY 3.

Capt. Mackenzie, The R. Scots, on leave, to England.

Capt. M. H. Wilson, 10th Hussars, on leave to England.

Capt. B. A. Butler, R. G. A., on leave to England.

Lieut. J. C. Moore, 97th Inft, on leave to England.

Lieut. W. B. McLaughlin, 107th Pioneers from leave to Kirkee.

Col. E. H. Molesworth A. A. G. on leave to England.

Lieut. C. C. Stuart, 21st Cavalry on leave to England.

DARBAR AT KOLHAPUR.

A GRAND Darbar was held at the Residency by Colonel W. B. Ferris, the Political Agent, on the 26th ultimo, the birthday of the King-Emperor Edward VII, writes a correspondent, to present the insignia of the Companionship of the most eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Meherban Pirajirao Bapusaheb Ghatge Sarjerao Vazarat Ma-ab, the Chief of Kagal, and the Sanad of Rao Bahadurship to our popular and successful Diwan, R. V. Sabnis. The Chiefs of Mudhol, Miraj and Kurundwad and the Administrators of Sangli and Miraj, jr., as also the Feudatories, principal officers, Sardars and Mankaris of the Kolhapur State, Officers, connected with the Agency and European and American ladies and gentlemen of the station were present. H. H. Tukojirao Powar, the Rajasaheb of Dewas, was also present being on a visit to his would-be father-in-law, the Maharajasaheb of Kolhapur. The Darbar Hall was tastefully decorated and brilliantly lighted with electricity and the premises with the compound presented a most festive appearance. At about 10 p.m., his Highness the Chhatrapatti Maharajasaheb arrived and was received by Colonel Ferris and they took seats on the "dais."

The proceedings were opened by Colonel Ferris, who, in an eloquent and interesting address, said:—

"Your Highness, Chiefs, Sardars, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have asked you here, this evening, to assist in doing honour to two distinguished gentlemen and loyal subjects of the Empire upon whom it has pleased His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor to confer distinctions. Meherban Pirajirao Bapusaheb is familiar to all here and those who, like myself, enjoy the privilege of his friendship and close acquaintance, appreciate his sterling worth. Personally I have known him from his birth and have seen him grow from boyhood to manhood the same strighforward upright gentleman that we welcome to-day. His lamented father did good service for the Kolhapur State at a trying time and he will always be remembered for his good administration of this large principality as much as for his geniality, kind heartedness and catholic sympathy. It was during his enlightened Regency that important reforms were introduced and restrictions on trade removed by the abolition of transit duties. His loyalty to the Darbar of which he was so distinguished a Feudatory was evinced not only in giving his time and energies for its Government during minority, but in surrendering his eldest son to be its Maharaja. Had he lived the honour his younger son receives, to-day, would doubtless have been his; his successor is, in all ways, worthy of him and the decoration His Majesty has been pleased to confer reflects honour also not only on the father in whose foot-steps he has so loyally followed, but on the Maharaja whose faithful brother, subject and Sirdar he is. It is not often that personal titles are conferred on Officials of Native States serving ruling Chiefs, the distinction is, therefore, all the greater in the case of Mr. Sabnis. Born, brought up and educated in the Kolhapur Principality, he has reflected nothing but credit on the Kagal State where he first saw light, on his alma mater in Kolhapur and on the Darbar to which he has for 12 years devoted his best energies. Although for 15 years in the British Educational Department, in which he rose to some considerable eminence, he elected to abandon the high aspirations he might have legitimately looked forward to in the service of the British Government to come back and serve the master whose subject he was. As Tutor, he had opportunities of instilling into His Highness those principles that have helped to make him the beloved and honoured Ruler of this important State that we know him to-day. Subsequently as Huzur Chitnis and Diwan, Mr. Sabnis' marked abilities and clear intellect have contributed to bring the Kolhapur State through years of difficulty and to place it, as it is now, in the position of one of the best administered Native States of the Indian Empire. Mr. Sabnis has worked single-mindedly and unselfishly and with no eye to self-aggrandizement, the personal title conferred on him must therefore, be as welcome as it was unexpected. Now Bapusaheb and Mr. Sabnis I beg you will accept from me my sincerest congratulations. May the honour conferred on you this year, and delivered on this most auspicious day set apart to observe the birthday of our Most Gracious King-Emperor, be only the precursor to others even greater, and may you both be spared to enjoy them for many years to come. In congratulating you I also congratulate myself on being the medium for bestowing the outward and visible signs of His Gracious Majesty's honour. My time in India is drawing to a close and it is not to be anticipated that opportunities so rare may fall to my lot again, but in my far home in the west, I shall ever cherish pleasant memories of this evening when it was my privilege to vicariously place the hall mark of the King's approval on two distinguished gentlemen, loyal subjects and personal friends."

The Second-in-Command, Kolhapur Infantry, then presented the worthy and distinguished recipients of the honours, and the Political Agent delivered the insignia and read the Sanads. The proceedings terminated with the distribution of attar and pan.

Col. and Mrs. Ferris were then 'At Home' to all the guests and an hour was thus passed very pleasantly. Refreshments were provided for Europeans and Hindus and the arrangements made by Mrs. Ferris and her solicitude for the comfort of her guests were universally appreciated.

SATARA NOTES.

OUR correspondent writes :—July has brought the rain for which we must be devoutly thankful. Up to now (July 1st), we have only had thunder showers and not many of them, but this is good old monsoon weather, and the rain looks as if it could last a week, and I hope it may. It will, of course, stop tennis and cricket for a bit, but even those who have no rustic work in famine here will be glad when Satara turns green again. After good rains the country here is very pretty and the hills are covered with fern and flowers, but last year the rain was not enough and up to now the outlook has been bleak and bare.

It certainly seems that Jupiter Pluvius has been considerate to the musketry class. For two months we have had the station full to overflowing, as the first batch of musketers have been here since the beginning of May. Some found time in spite of their arduous duties to join in our numerous festivities, though it must be said that many seemed to have lived laborious days, as with a few brilliant exceptions they have kept very much to themselves, and, we trust, have found their reward in the examinations. However, despite the pressure of work some have helped to make things go, and June 1905 will be memorable in the history of Satara for the number of shows. We started with two tennis tournaments, mixed doubles (American) won by Miss Willis and Mr. Ker, and men's doubles won by Messrs Batts and Comyn. An American badminton tournament was won by Col. and Miss Willes and Mr. Barlee. There was a cricket match on the King's birthday between "the Class" and the Gymkhana "The Class" won, but though defeated we had an enjoyable game, including lunch and tea. Mrs. Lucas was very kindly "At Home" in the evening, and the weather was perfect. Add to these events two paper chases, one given by Mrs. Lucas and won by Mr. Williams ; the second, given by the 103rd, won by Mrs. Sims,—two dances and numerous hockey matches and it will be seen that we regular Satarites almost welcome the rain as an excuse for a good slack. However, it must be said that we are very sorry that the musketry course is now over, and hope that the class will have as pleasant recollections of their stay as we shall have.

There have been a great many changes in our "personnel" since last year. Our last year's Collectors have been exalted, and now are Commissioners. Of the two Judges and three Assistant Collectors, only one remains. We have, besides, a new Executive Engineer and a new "Junglewalla." The regiment has not changed much, but alas ! are soon to change altogether to Belgaum, and then Satara will indeed fall on evil days. Already the British detachment has been withdrawn, and now we shall cease altogether to be a "Milingtary Station". Our only hope is that the powers above will be true to their traditions and take at least five years in carrying out their proposed reforms. By then, perhaps, they will change their minds, possibly whilst the regiment are half way to their next station, and order them back. Who knows?

A CURIOUS freak of lightning is reported from the French town of Montrouge. While a number of persons were assembled in the office of the Commissary of Police, a fearful thunderstorm burst over the place. There was a loud crash, followed by a vivid streak of lightning. This ran along the floor of the room, up the legs of a table, and set fire to the wood and to some papers lying on the top. None of the many persons in the room suffered any inconvenience.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

PROPOSED COMPULSORY EDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held in the Municipal Council Hall yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta presiding, when the debate on the proposal to introduce in Bombay free and compulsory primary education was resumed.

At the last meeting the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had moved that "the Corporation are of opinion that the time has arrived when a beginning should be made to introduce free and compulsory primary education for boys in the city of Bombay. That the President be requested to forward the above resolution to Government with a request that a joint committee be appointed to consider the details and make recommendations as to the best manner in which the above object can be attained."

Mr. Padhye had moved an amendment "that the Corporation are of opinion that the time has arrived when primary education for boys and girls should be made free in Bombay with a view to make it compulsory in the course of time. That the President be requested to forward the above resolution to Government with a request that a joint committee be appointed to consider the details and make recommendations as to the best manner in which he above object can be attained."

The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey had moved another amendment to the effect that the proposition moved by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola should be forwarded to the Joint-Schools Committee for favour of opinion as to the feasibility of the proposal as a whole or only so far as it referred to free education and to submit the approximate estimates in order to give effect to the proposal.

Dr. N. N. Katrak in resuming the debate said when the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola came to his notice he thought it was going to be a simple, formal matter, for this reason that only a few months ago a large number of the Councillors, who hod met at the last Indian National Congress, had passed a resolution of a similar character, not confined to the City of Bombay, but to the whole of India and that many of them who were present at the Corporation's meeting would not oppose it. He thought that if any of those Congressmen now present at the meeting were to oppose the motion proposed by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola their action would be something like swallowing a camel and straining at a gnat. However opinions might change and he was that passing remark for what it was worth. He might say that amongst the many blessings conferred by the British Raj upon the nation, education took the highest place. They had tasted that boon and blessing and appreciated its value and therefore its was now their duty to confer that boon upon those who were still ignorant and who were unfortunate enough not to have received the benefits of education. But they could do that by only accepting the proposal moved by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola It was not necessary for him (the speaker) to dilate upon the advantages of education; suffice it to say that knowledge was power, whereas ignorance was terror. If this country was empowered with the boon of education, rest assured terror would disappear. They all knew the effect of ignorance on the people and how much they had to suffer through want of education in this country. They might safely divide the effect of ignorance into three classes. One was the sanitary evils which proceeded from ignorance. Another was the question of crime, which was due to ignorance and the third was the economical loss suffered by the country. He need not tell them that it was education which would prevent the people from committing crimes and would also prevent the fearful economical loss to the country, that it was education which raised the people in the scale of nations, gave them comfort and happiness and made the country rich. He (the speaker) would confine himself to the question of sanitation, which was more intimately connected with the welfare of of the people of Bombay. In his opinion the loss of life above certain proportion per thousand and under certain age was a sin, for which any society was responsible. Civilised persons had succeeded in bringing the total mortality of their country under twenty per thousand and if the Corporation were to sit quiet with folded hands and do nothing towards lowering the mortality of the city, they would be certainly wanting in the performance of their duty. He could say that every death before seventy-five years of age must be set down as a sin against society and it behoved this Corporation to make efforts in all directions to bring about the results, which civilised countries had attained in regard to the health of a city, There was, however, one consolation, and it was this that all those members of the Corporation who had spoken on the subject had recognised the utility and advantages of educating the whole mass of the people. The only question under discussion was whether the time had arrived or not and whether it was advisable or not able to introduce compulsory element in it. But whenever they did not want to introduce a subject the first excuse was that the time had not arrived. That was, Dr. Katrak thought a convenient argument but not a convincing argument. None of the speakers who had addressed the Corporation, had stated what were the advantages which would constitute the proper time for the experiment. If the question were brought forward fifty years hence the same argument would be advanced. He (the speaker) would convince them that not only the time had arrived but it was overdue. He would quote the instance of the small community to which he had the honour to belong. Mr. Jamsetji Wadia had said that before compulsory education was introduced among native communities, general pernicious customs, such as child marriages, plurality of wives, caste prejudices, bigotry would not be removed. He (the speaker) might say from experience that fifty-years ago simlair pernicious customs prevailed amongst the Parsi community also. The Paris had also the jolly time of having more than one wife and baby wives too. But education had driven away all those bad customs from the Parsi community which was now considered to be ahead of other native communities in point of education. Therefore Dr. Katrak asked the Corporation to educate the masses first and then leave it to the fruit of education to get red of those pernicious customs complained of by Mr. Wadia. If they tried to get rid of the customs before introducing free and compulsory education, they would be putting the cart before the horse, because up till now all attempts to get rid of many of they pernicious customs had entirely failed, There were many Hindu reformers and many institutions had been established for encouraging widow remarriages and other reforms but the results were totally disappointing. The Bombay Corporation had been existing for a quarter of a century and the first and foremost idea which, it was stablished was to look after the sanitation of this city. But ever since its existence and though general efforts had been made throughout its carreer, it had not been able to bring down the death rate of the city on a level with that of civilised cities. For a number of years the death rate had not come under twenty-five per thousand. Their rate of motality on some occasions was fearful. The infant mortality was terrible and this fearful loss of lives was due to ignorance. He did not denie the evil effects of poverty, which had its share in the infant mortality, but he submitted that knowledge was a power which could considerably minimise the effects of poverty and would save a large number of human lives. Dr. Katrak then referred to the miseries and sufferings existing among the masses through ignorance. If they visited those chawls which were inhabited by the poorer classes of the city, they would find nothing but heaps of sweepings, squalor and filth, lying near their rooms or even in the doorway of the rooms. This was simply due to the want of education and knowledge of sanitation. Want of food and insufficient clothes on their person might be due to poverty, but he submitted that their dirty habit of allowing heaps of cutchera in and near their rooms, and dirt on their person had nothing to do with poverty. No doubt poverty was an element, which should be reckoned, but principally it was the want of knowledge to appreciate the benefits of sanitation, which was at the root of various miseries from which the people had suffering. From an economical point of view the city had fearfully suffered. They did not realise to what extent their industries must have suffered on account of deteriorated health. It had been proved beyond doubt that the city had suffered through deteriorated health, to an extent which few people had any idea of. Mr. Wadia had argued that education of the masses was an imperial question and that this city had nothing to do with it. But Dr. Katrack submitted that as this city had taken upon itself the burden of primary education of its inhabitants by a special arrangement and since the Corporation were responsible by Act for primary education, it was their duty now to bring to the notice of the Government so far as they were concerned, that primary education must be more free because it was more compulsory. Referring to the amendment moved by the Hon. Mr Vithaldas, Dr. Katrak said that even if the calculation put forward by Mr. Vithaldas was correct, it did not effect the question of compulsory education. Supposing the expenses came to twelve lakhs of rupees, what would fall to the lot of the Corporation. The Corporation would have to pay only four lakhs. It must also be borne in mind that the experiment was to be confined to a small area of the city.

Mr. Padhye : It does not appear in the resolution.

Dr. Katrak : The resolution says that a beginning should be made. Continuing Dr. Katrak said that when vaccination was made compulsory similar and more violent arguments were used but the people had now learnt to appreciate the value of it. In conclusion Dr. Katrak asked the Corporation to show by their attitude that they were fully convinced of the value of education and to induce and encourage the people even at the risk of their lives, to take advantages of the measure they were about to adopt. The Divisional Health Officer had stated in one of his reports that it was better to adopt measures tending to educate the lower classes than to enforce sanitary regulations. Dr. Katrak then requested the Corporation to pass Mr. Ibrahim's proposition by a large majority.

Mr. Usuf Haji Ismail next spoke in favour of Mr. Ibrahim's motion.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy was opposed to the motion. He said he had no antipathy against education, but if the proposal for compulsory education was carried the city of Bombay would certainly come to grief. In his opinion primary education merely imparted a smattering knowledge of English, which, instead of improving the condition of the people, made them miserable. He thought compulsory education would bring ruin in Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn moved a third amendment "that this Corporation are of opinion that having regard to the great necessity that exists for the extension of primary education, especially among the lower orders of the population, it is desirable, if feasible, to introduce free primary education for children of both sexes throughout the city of Bombay. That this resolution be forwarded to the Joint Schools' Committee with a request that they will favour the Corporation with their opinion after considering the question in all its aspects and will submit estimates of the capital and recurring expenditure which would be involved by its adoption". He said he had listened with very great interest to all their important discussions and he might at once say that he was quite in sympathy with the object of the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's motion. He did not however think that without a good deal more of full inquiry and good deal more information than what they already possessed, the Corporation would be justified in expressing a definite opinion which the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola had invited them to express. They all agreed that the extension of primary education among the people was a most desirable thing to look forward to not alone from a narrow point of view of sanitation and indirect reduction of the death rate, but from industrial and moral points of view. The Hon. Mr. Vithaldas had proposed an amendment which was precisely the same as Mr. Ibrahim's and the speaker's amendment was also the same class. Even as regarded free education they were not at present in possession of sufficient information to enable them to come to a decision. It seemed to him that in the matter of finances alone they had still to know a good deal. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim's calculation of six lakhs of rupees for 60 000 children had been completely shattered by Mr. Vithaldas' calculation. With regard to making a beginning with compulsory education, he (the speaker) did not see how any half measures could be adopted. He did not quite know the meaning of making a beginning. If Mr. Ibrahim proposed to apply it to a partieular class of the population, it would seriously handicap them in their daily struggle for bread. If it was applied to a particular section of the city, there would be a general migration from that part and the Improvement Trust would have a good opportunity of acquiring house property. Proportionately there would be an increased overcrowding in other wards and the Improvement Trust would have to make provision for their accommodation. Mr. Dunn thought this question of compulsion was a imperial question and not a local one (Hear Hear). Compulsion if it came at all, it must come from the Government of India, not for Bombay only but for the whole of India. He thought for the present the question of compulsion should be set aside and they should await the feasibility of introducing free education in the city. (Applause.)

Dr. Master seconded the amendment. He said the Hon. Ibrahim wanted them to commit to certain line of action without any definite data to go upon. The primary duty of the Municipality was not entirely to educate the people but to improve the sanitatary condition of the city. If they devoted their resources to education, several urgent sanitary measures would have to be postponed at the sacrifec of public health. He then referred to the difficulties they would have to face in compelling Beluchis, Somalis, Punjabees, Sindhies and other truculent tribes to send their children to schools : He knew several natives who while in poor condition, were filthy in their habits, but as soon as their pecuniary circumstances improved, they improved their mode of living.

Mr. James Macdonald was strongly opposed to the introduction of compulsory education in Bombay. He said he was not aware, since he had been sitting on that board, of any matter which was so important and so much soul-stirring as the one brought before them by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola. He had been told that it caused much surprise that after being engaged for upwards of fifty years in the cause of education, he seemed now to be moving backwards. Neither the mover of the proposition nor any other member of the Corporation had the spread of education more immediately at heart than he had—and they would pardon him if at that stage and to prevent misconception he would tell them somewhat of his creed on the subject. He believed education to be the most profitable investment for increasing the productive capacity of any country and the cheapest insurance against many social and political dangers. He agreed with Canning that the foundations of good order in society were good morals, the foundations of good morals to be education. He agreed with the Prussian principle which said : I am bound to develop every faculty with which "I am endowed to help my neighbour to develop his ; we can help each other best through the State." The State should establish such a system of education as would ensure to every child a fair amount of equipment for the battle of life, making the lowest kind reasonably imperative and the highest accessible to all, He agreed with Paley that to send an uneducated child out into the world was on injury to the rest of the world, Paley said, It is little better than to turn out into the street a mad dog or other wild beast. And Mr. Macdonald admitted that it was not unreasonable that when natural parents forfeited their rights by their neglect, the State, the foster parent, should take the direlict children, to train, to feed and to clothe. But he did not consider education either a panacea, nor yet the source of all evils and he considered that if as he believed it was the duty of the State to provide mental food for its future citizens, its duty to provide physical food was equally obligatory. The uselessness of providing mental without physical food had only to be stated to be accepted. It was of crucial importance that the intelligence of future citizens should be cultivated but it was of vital importance that the bodily powers and physical stamina should be fully developed, for a man's productive capacity was not dependent alone upon intelligence but also in some measure on his powers of feeding assimilation. A people to be great must be good animals. Yet even with such ideas he emphatically opposed this motion, yes, and would oppose it till he found it proved that compulsion was not only desirable but practicable. The moral obligation of the community involved two questions of the highest importance, firstly the enormous expenses and secondly and in his opinion of not less importance the weakening of parental responsibities already much too weak. He would agree to compulsion only when resort to it had been minimised by higher motives when they had interested parents in their children's welfare ; when good sanitary school buildings had been provided with efficient decently paid teachers ; when they proposed to begin with not necessarily the backward classes, but the depressed classes the Mahar, the Mangs, Dheds and other social lepers ; when they gave him the number and condition of those upon whom they proposed to confer this very questionable boon ; and when they told him where the schools and teachers were to come from and who were to bear all the cost. Were the Corporation and the ratepayers to commit themselves to wild unknown expenditure, increasing their rates to a figure unknown ? How many inspectors were to be employed to hunt up every child absent, every truent to drag him to school to prosecute parents and to recover the fines imposed ? How were they to be paid so as to be above bribery ? How were they to deal with vested interests or private schools and teachers of primary education. An easier and more national way would be to assist the Health Officer to frame and follow up some simple rules for the guidance of householders. He considered this country in no way ready for compulsory elementary education. In England notwithstanding every effort from at least as for back as 1819 to advance education it was not till 1870 that England was somewhat prepared for compulsion. Only in 1880 was the Act to compel all to go to school was enacted. But Scotland wisely without compulsion taught her poor children for centuries past, to mind their books and get on in the world and be independent and upright a lesson well learned at home and practised not unsuccessfully abroad. In conclusion Mr. Macdonald quoted an instance to show how parents were prosecuted at Home for not sending their children to schools.

Mr. Baptista next addressed the meeting in favour of compulsory education.

Dr. Sukhia was opposed to the proposal. He referred to the figures given in the last census report of Bombay and said that the proposal to give free education to boys would cost at least twenty-five lakhs of rupees. The illiterate class of people living in Bombay numbered 6,78,000 and to educate them would cost something like one crore and twenty lakhs. Again in providing schools for them they would have to spend one lakh and thirty thousand rupees. He asked whether it was possible for the Corporation to incur such prohibitive outlay. He was in favour of free education but not compulsory. The Parsis had advanced in education, because they had been provided with facilities and not that they had been compelled to educate their children.

Further debate on the question was postponed to Thursday next.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

Second Test Match.

LANCASHIRE'S GREAT VICTORY.

THE GOLF CHAMPION.

LONDON, JUNE 16.

ONLY a test match could fill the Lord's Cricket Ground as it was filled on Thursday when the second of the five games between representatives of England and Australia was commenced. The weather rose to the greatness of the occasion, and a tremendous crowd had gathered round the spacious enclosure before a ball had been bowled, though the game was in progress by 11.35. The sun shone fiercely until well in the afternoon, and though later black clouds dulled down the light, and thunder claps were heard, there was not a drop of rain to interrupt the play, which was in progress until 6.30. The crowd was fairly well accommodated, excepting at one or two points of the circle. The overflow of humanity was turned into the field of play, and as far as possible, late comers were provided for, temporary stands being built of scores of empty boxes from the refreshment rooms.

The spectators showed their appreciation by preserving a good humour throughout a long and tedious day's cricket. On a wicket, which had not fully recovered from the recent heavy rains, the Englishmen, having won the toss, as at Nottingham, in the first match managed to bat throughout the day, at the close of which they had, however, scored only 258 runs for the loss of eight wickets. As there were six hours of actual play, the rate of scoring averages only 43 runs per hour. The wicket was certainly slow, but the batsmen carried their caution to absurd lengths, for the pitch was never difficult nor the bowling ever deadly. Some excuse might be advanced for Hayward's painstaking innings, as it was part of his game to attempt to wear down the Australian bowlers. Yet he might easily have made more than sixteen runs in eighty-five minutes ! Unfortunately for the crowd, Hayward was not the only stone-waller, as may be gathered from a comparison of the individual scores of the chief batsmen, with the number of minutes they were at the wicket :

	Runs	in	Minutes.
A. C. MacLaren	56	„	135
Hayward	16	„	85
Tyldesley	43	„	115
C. B. Fry	73	„	205
Hon. F. S. Jackson	29	„	85

Only twenty-nine boundary hits were scored throughout the day, and of these MacLaren made five in the first half-hour, and Rhodes three in succession immediately upon his arrival at the wicket. Possibly the wicket was worse, and the bowling more difficult, than appeared from the ring. Certainly freedom did not pay in the result, as A. O. Jones, B. J. T. Bosanquet, and Rhodes the only three batsmen to attempt to force the game were cheaply dismissed.

Undoubtedly the best innings of the day was that of MacLaren. When scoring he made his runs beautifully and by a variety of strokes. Yet it was not one of his best efforts, he being missed at cover-point by Gregory off Noble when 30, besides being thrice beaten without being bowled. Hayward's display was very sound, but painfully stodgy. He stuck at fifteen as if his completion of a century depended upon his next run, which came at the end of thirty-five minutes. His dismissal was a positive relief to the "holidy" section of the crowd. Tyldesley improved the rate of scoring somewhat, but the two hours' play up to the luncheon interval produced only 86 runs. The chief delight of Tyldesley's batting was his off driving, he alone consistently making the ball travel at fast wicket pace. C. B. Fry's long innings was extremely disappointing until he had obtained the 50 runs he had obviously coveted. England's most prolific scorer was all along afraid to open his broad shoulders, and his chopping and pushing at ordinary length deliveries was often distressing. Fry's greatest accomplishment was to exceed by 13 runs his previous highest score in any test match, which was 60 at the Oval in 1899. His apparent anxiety to achieve that object possibly accounts for his departure from his usual game. But C. B. Fry has still to do himself full justice in a test match.

In dispensing with the services of Cotter, their fast bowler, who stood down along with Gehrs, Howell, and Newland, the Australians followed the example of their opponents, who had previously decided that high speed was not a necessary quality to an effective attack. On the whole the Colonial bowlers came through the ordeal of the day's play most satisfactorily. Laver and McLeod were the first pair, but as neither met with success Darling tried Noble for the former at 33 and Duff instead of McLeod at 54. The wicket was quite damp at starting, and McLeod called for sawdust after half-an-hour's play, though Noble, who was bowling at the time, declined such artificial assistance throughout. One hundered and thirty overs were delivered during the innings, so that only two runs were averaged for each over. Noble, Laver, and Armstrong bore the brunt of the attack, and, as at Nottingham the last named kept down the run-getting with his leg "unscorables" in pronounced fashion, his thirty overs costing 30 runs. Only thrice was Armstrong hit to the boundary, his eight fieldsmen found the leg side forming an almost impregnable barrier. But it was Noble who carried off the honours of the attack, yet being denied a wicket. Noble sent down thirty-four overs, including fourteen maidens, for sixty runs, without dispatching more than half a dozen loose deliveries. Laver did not bowl so consistently well as at Trent Bridge, but he got rid of Jackson and Jones by deception the Nottingham amateur being surprised into hitting at a slow before the ball arrived. Tyldesley, by the way fell into Armstrong's forward short leg trap in quite a childlike manner. Hopkins, who was given only eleven overs, proved the most successful bowler, obtaining his three wickets at a cost of 29 runs.

The Australian fielding was brilliant from start to finish. Gregory's ground work at cover point was really marvellous, though the chance MacLaren gave him ought to have been taken. McLeod made a magnificent attempt to take a lightning on-drive of Fry's who was then 47, but this should not be accounted a miss. Armstrong might have caught and bowled Bosanquet just before the latter was dismissed. Otherwise there was not a blemish on the day's fielding. As already indicated, the match proved a huge attraction. The company went on increasing, until soon after three o'clock the gates had to be closed. The small force of police in attendance failed to prevent the mound stand becoming so overcrowded that thousands had their view of the game spoilt. Great discomfort naturally ensued, among the chief sufferers being the members of the Press, who, closely packed in a badly-placed box, not only had their view of the play impeded, but found themselves almost stifled for want of air. Ingress or egress was practically impossible. It may be confidently asserted that on no other important ground in England would the members of the Press be compelled to work under such almost intolerable conditions as existed at Lord's.

It was the expected that happened at Old Trafford on the third day. Assured of a glorious day, Lancashire people went down to the ground telling one another confidently that Lancashire was bound to win, and yet secretly troubled by doubts as to whether Yorkshire might not, by some desperate effort, just manage to save the game. The Yorkshire batsmen not only failed to do this : they never gave their supporters any solid reason for hoping for such a result, and by 1.20 Lancashire had easily won an innings and 52 runs—their first victory over Yorkshire since 1899. Yorkshire had seven wickets in hand over night. The first four fell at the rate of one every half-hour, and the last three dropped in a heap. The result leaves Lancashire the only undefeated county so far.

The open championship remains in Scottish hands, James Braid, an old Elie boy, succeeding J. White. Braid's golf at St. Andrews this week was remarkable for its consistency. There was no sensational flash of brilliance in it, On the first and second days he was one stroke behind the leader, but Taylor one day and Jones the next fell away from the high position they occupied, while Braid kept at his steady level of excellence. He took the lead at the end of the third round, and when the last stage was entered upon it was felt on all hands that his triumph was certain. It is interesting to note that when last the championship took place at St. Andrews Taylor won with an aggregate of 309. His individual rounds were 79, 77, 78 and 75. The individual rounds by Braid were 81, 78, 78, and 81. The year Taylor played was one of the last, but one of the rule of the gutty ball, so that it is evident the St. Andrews course has kept abreast of the scientific improvements introduced. The weather on the opening day was certainly adverse, but yesterday's was perfect for golfing. The greens were keen, but on the whole the conditions were excellent, and the record of the premier course has withstood the attacks of the chief assemblage of golfers of the year. Mr. Norman Hunter has done the round in 74, but 77 is the lowest score returned during the championship. Taylor played a remarkably fine game, marked by absolute steadiness. Massey, the Frenchman, who was in the third batch at the end of the second day, opened badly taking two fives but he had threes at the seventh, eighth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth holes. This kept the Biarritz golfer well to the fore. Braid's golf was perfect, except at the second hole where he missed a short one. He finished the forenoon six strokes ahead of the field. Vardon got into the bunker at the second hole. It cost him six and the Tottridge player never looked happy the rest of the round. He was in the morning nine strokes behind the leader—a hopeless position. Mr. Graham, the one remaining amateur, made a brilliant start, but at the seventh hole he landed in one of the little pot bunkers. He had difficulty in getting a stand to play from, and, perhaps, he did not show his usual placid control. He played six before he got into the fair way again. The hole cost him eleven, and after that it was no use expecting the championship. Mr. Graham, therefore, did not play the fourth round so that the closing record of the championship since amateurs began to compete is embellished by no amateur name.

In the afternoon the whole interest of the company gathered round Braid. Unless he made a big breakdown there was no chance of his being superseded. There was a great straggling crowd of about four thousand in his way. Strong in approach, he got into the rough over the first green, and the hole cost him five. He pulled to the road at the second, but had a lovely mashie pitch. Missing a short putt, the hole cost him another five. For the rest of the journey out he did nothing wrong and at the turn, with 38, he was quite safe. His return home was marked by two sensational incidents. He got on to the railway as the fifteenth, but got out well, and the hole cost him five, bunkered, the next cost him six, and off his drive to the sixteenth he was again bunkered. He had a terrific shot out of the sand, and went again on to the railway. He was hard in the ashes against the rail, and a feeling of chagrin ran through the crowd, for such misfortunes are apt to unsettle players. Braid made a dig at the ball, and hardly moved it. There was suppressed excitement, but at the next delve of the niblick the ball came out and on to the green, to an accompanying cheer. With a long putt he was almost in, and he had a great five—great after being in the places he had been. He finished with a five and a four. There was tremendous enthusiasm at the finish, the big man being carried shoulder high. Vardon finished, outside the prize-list—an experience he has not had for ten years. Herd, whose prospects were at one time bright, also fell badly away in the last round.

The past week was indeed a dismal one for cricket. What had promised to be an extremely interesting match at Lord's was completely spoiled by Saturday's deluge. The M.C.C. had got together an exceedingly powerful eleven, and had the game been played out the Australians would probably have been severely tested. With choice of innings, the Club scored 121 for the loss of five wickets in the first stage, and on continuing on the third day carried their total to 183 for eight wickets before declaring. It should be mentioned that, though the weather was bright and sunny on Saturday morning, the pitch was not sufficiently recovered to play until after twelve o'clock. Soft and easy at the outset, the wicket gradually became difficult and it was with the idea of letting the effects of the heavy roller wear off that F. S. Jackson declared in order to put the Australians in before the interval. As will be seen from our report, the policy was attended with success, the Colonials losing a wicket at the first ball that Hearne sent down. Then came one of the heaviest downpours ever known at Lord's, and—the end.

LORD ROBERTS ON NATIONAL RIFLE CLUBS.

Lord Roberts has addressed an impressive appeal to the nation to take to heart the necessity for encouraging rifle shooting as a national pursuit and for establishing a system of obligatory physical training. He estimates that, to put on a satisfactory footing the scheme for the general establishment of rifle clubs throughout the country, at least 100,000l. will be required, and invites subscriptions. In the course of his appeal he says:—

"If the war teaches anything it is this, that throughout the empire—in the United Kingdom, its Colonies, and dependencies—there is a reserve of military strength which for many reasons we cannot, and do not wish to, convert into a vast standing army, but to which we may be glad to turn again in our hour of need as we did in 1899." I entirely agree with this opinion. Before the South African war our military organisation did not contemplate the possibility of our having to despatch across the seas any force larger than two army corps and a cavalry division—that is to say, about 80,000 men. For that war we had suddenly to improvise an army of 250,000 men. It should be remembered that the nation is liable to other and even more serious contingencies than those we had to face in South Africa. If these contingencies should arise, I have no doubt that the Auxiliary Forces of the United Kingdom and the local forces of our Colonies will again give most valuable assistance to the Regular Army; but, in the last resort, the independence of a State depends not only on the willingness but the ability of the nation as a whole to take up arms in self-defence.

For these reasons I am convinced that it is a matter of the highest importance, not only to the Regular Army and the Auxiliary Forces of this country, but to the empire at large, that rifle shooting should be made a national pursuit, and skill with the rifle a national accomplishment, in the same manner that archery and skill with the long-bow were so considered in the olden days in England.

Skill in the use of the rifle may now be acquired in two ways:—1. By "long-range" practice, as at Bisley, at stationary, disappearing, or moving targets. 2. At short-range practice at the targets above described, with miniature or reduced charge ammunition, on open or covered ranges not exceeding 100 yards in length, which can be arranged for almost anywhere, even in a crowded town.

It is essential that rifle clubs should be formed under the patronage and supervision of the lord-lieutenants of counties and of the mayors of all important towns, while branches should be established in the smaller towns and villages, until every man in the country shall have within his reach the means for practising rifle shooting as a pastime after his day's work is over, and thus fit himself to take up arms for his country should the need arise. It would not be possible under any system of organisation—short of conscription—for a large reserve to be formed by the Regular Army; its numbers are too few and the demands of foreign service prevent men from being passed with sufficient rapidity through the ranks. We must, therefore, look upon the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers as the main reserve for the Army. When the scheme which I advocate has been fully developed, it will be infinitely easier than it is at present to obtain desirable recruits for those branches of the Service, and we shall have besides a potential reserve, much stronger numerically than any we could hope to create without having recourse to conscription a measure which is so distasteful to the majority of the people of this country that its adoption is greatly to be deprecated except under the pressure of an overwhelming national emergency.

The proposed system of rifle clubs and physical training must prove of the greatest possible benefit to the nation, for they would greatly tend to increase the intelligence of the masses, develop their physique, and inculcate habits of order and discipline, besides providing a reserve of efficient marksmen. I confidently appeal to my fellow-countrymen to take the matter up, and to give substantial proof of their willingness to help in an undertaking which must be for the good of the country, even if the youths we are hoping to teach should happily never be called upon to make use of their skill as marksmen in defence of the empire.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

As is well-known, throughout the month of May, the Roman Catholic community is very particular in attending the devotional exercises at their Chapel both morning and evening and this year proved no exception to the rule. For the function at the end of the month, writes a correspondent, the whole edifice and compound were tastefully decorated with variegated flags, and bunting and set off by illuminations. To make the ceremony more imposing, the services of the Regimental Band of the 3rd Carnatic Infantry were requisitioned which played during the procession. The whole affair passed off admirably there was also a firework display, which was spontaneously subscribed for by the regiment. The whole amount, thus collected, exceeded a hundred rupees which is a pretty good sum considering the poor condition of the subscribers. The present community being augmented by a full Company and Band of the above-named Infantry, with whose language the Revd. Father J. Raymond S. J. is not conversant, he has asked to be transferred to Khundwa, where he had worked for eight years prior to his coming here. He left the station for his old place, after receiving a splendid send off carrying away with him the best wishes of his flock to his destination. He has been succeeded in the Chaplaincy by the Reverned Father Abraham Joseph, who has gone on a visit to a village called Lohgaon, in this district, where a Mission School had been started by the last incumbent, for the religious and secular instruction of his little village flock.

Robberies and thefts have become very rife in the City, without the perpetrators having been detected, and the inhabitants seem to have taken the law in their own hands. A raid having taken place two nights ago, by a gang of miscreants, the owner of the raided house deliberately brought one of them down with buckshot, whereupon the gang precipitately fled. The wounded thief was immediately secured and conveyed to the City Hospital for treatment. Being too ill to be questioned, the names of his accomplices have not been ascertained as yet. But most probably everything will ooze out in course of time, after this man's recovery.

While on the subject of robberies, a most curious case occurred in the house of the Superintendent of Police himself, who is supposed to keep watch and ward over the residents of the station. This officer had gone to a hill station in Upper India to fetch his wife, leaving all his belongings in charge of his domestic servants. During his absence his butler and a policeman attempted to rifle a safe containing valuables. Not being able to open the same they went about the place in search of a key to fit the lock which was Chubb's patent. In attempting to force open the box with a false key, it broke inside the lock. On this the two culprits replaced the same in its original position. On the return of the owners, the attempt was discovered, but fortunately nothing was lost. A clue having been obtained of the attempt, both the implicated men were forgiven but banished from the station limits. The maker of the false key has been warned against similar action on his part in future.

A wedding is being celebrated here, which is drawing general attention. The happy bridegroom is Misrilall third son of Sett KustoorchandMegraj Moogdawallay the bride being the daughter of a well known banker of Bhusawal. Great rejoicings are being held and there are thousands of guests from all parts of the country. On the last night no less than four Bands were engaged viz that of the 93th Infantry, one from Poona, one from the city, and Bagpipes from Hyderabad, while two elephant were provided to add to the brilliancy of the scene.

A skirmishing Drill took place two days' ago amongst the Daulatabad hills by the 73rd Carnatic Infantry to which was attached a party of signallers consisting of a havildar and twenty-one privates. These appear to have lost their way amongst the hills, which were new to them, for although the regiment had returned to its quarters, there was no trace of this party, despite the fact that a Company had been detailed to search for them. The belated men turned up after a day, quite fagged out by their long tramping fatigue and hunger. The Company after a fruitless search, returned home only to find that their lost comrades were quietly enjoying themselves in their respective houses, much to the astonishment, of their searching comrades.

It may be remarked that plague has almost made us callous to the terrible beating of Tom Toms and its accompanying shrill and discordant music. But now a happy change has come over the scene. The inhabitants appear to have overcome their lathargic stupor, for weddings and their concomitant noisy processions are in evidence almost in every street and bye lane, time and weather being of no account. Yesterday I watched with some interest a marriage procession in full swing winding through the streets and paying as little attention to the rain as if it were beneath notice on such an occasion. The happy bride and bridegroom alone being sheltered under a bright coloured sheet, by way of canopy and most probably to distinguish them from their guests.

THE LATE MR. JOSEPH EZEKIEL.

Mr. Joseph Ezekiel, a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate, Bombay, a Fellow of the Bombay University, and late head master, David Sassoon School, died in the seventy-first year of his age, at his residence in Umarkhadi, on Saturday last. He was admittedly a distinguished member of the Bene Israel community, to which he had rendered varied services in his capacity of teacher and author of several works. The deceased gentleman went in May last for the benefit of his health to Lonavla, where he had a stroke of paralysis, and had to be removed to his residence in Bombay. Mr. Ezekiel was born in 1834 and was the son of Mr. Ezekiel Joseph who was a superintendent of schools, established by the Free Church, in Bombay and on the Coast, for the education of Bene Israelites. Mr. Joseph Ezekiel received his education in the Free General Assembly's School and College, where he carried away many prizes and scholarships. He was a favourite pupil of the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, the founder of Wilson College, Mr. Robert Nesbit, and the Rev. Dr. Murray Mitchel, who has made a favourable remark about him in his book called "Western India." He was for over forty years head master of the David Sassoon Benevolent Institution, and had been the teacher of persons of note like Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart M.P., Mr Frederick Sassoon, Mr. S. M. Moses, and Mr. Sassoon J. David, Sheriff of Bombay. For about thirty-five years he was Hebrew Examiner for the Matriculation and Higher Examinations. The Syndicate often invited him to recommend Hebrew text books. He was nominated a Fellow of the Bombay University by his Excellency the Governor in Council in 1879. In 1890 Mr. Ezekiel was made a Justice of the Peace. In 1897 he was nominated President of the Bene Israel Plague Relief Fund, and in the following year Vice Chairman of the Umarkhadi Sub-District Committee. In 1904, his Excellency Lord Lamington appointed Mr. Ezekiel as an Honorary Presidency Magistrate. He was the Senior Warden of the Gate of Mercy Synagogue, where a special chair was kept for him on the dais. He was also Trustee of the New Burial Ground at Mount Road. Mr. Ezekiel's chief services were given to his own community, for whose advancement he worked with unsparing devotion. For about fifty years, he had been active in promoting among them a knowledge of their religion and sacred language. Their present improved position is undoubtedly due in no small measure to his educational efforts. He had compiled some twenty works for their benefit, including Translations of the Holy Prayer Books treatises on the Jewish religion and text book of Hebrew Grammar. He had written a large number of prayers in Hebrew English and Marathi for special occasions and he delivered numerous sermons and lectures to hiscoreligionist, on scripturals religious, and moral subjects. He was a contributor to the Jewish Encyclopedia of New York, and assisted the Marathi Translation Committee of the Bible Society in the correction of their Marathi version of the Pentateuch.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

The following telegrams passed between Bombay and London on 26th June:—

"To King Emperor, Buckingham Palace, London. Lord Lamington on behalf of Bombay Presidency tenders humble congratulations to His Majesty on the occasion of the celebration of his Birthday."

"LONDON, July 1st.

"To Lord Lamington, Ganeshkhind. The King-Emperor desires me to express his thanks for congratulations of Bombay-Presidency.—Knollys."

The question of isolating the Louvre from risks of fire has got into a kind of controversial chiaroscuro compounded of the grave and the gay. In its lighter aspect, the problem has received an amusing addition within the past few days from a story that under the Rubens room, full of fine examples of the master, the Minister of the Colonies had established a garage for his own automobile, fitted up with timber that is saturating itself with inflammable essence into a condition favourable to combustion. On the other hand, various projects for purchasing large clocks of property in the Avenue Gabriel, the Rue de l'Elysee, and the Rue Oudinot, for carrying on the isolation of the national collections, are being attentively considered.

A BEE-MAN OF THE FORTIES.

(Concluded from page 4.)

At these momentous times a quaint ceremonial was rigidly adhered to by the old bee-master. First he brought out a pitcher of home-brewed ale, from which all who were to assist in the swarm-taking were required to drink, as at a solemn rite. The dressing of the skep was his next care. A little of the beer was sprinkled over its interior, and, then it was carefully scoured out with a handful of balm and lavender and mint. After this the skep was covered up and set aside in the shade; and the old bee-keeper, carrying an ancient battered copper bowl in one gnarled hand, and a great door-key in the other, would lead the way towards the hive, his drab smock frock mowing the scarlet tulip-heads down as he went.

Sometimes the swarm went off without any preliminary warning, just as if the skep had burst like a bombshell, volleying its living contents into the sky. But oftener it went through the several stages of a regular process. After much waiting and many false alarms, a peculiar stir would come in the throng of bees cumbering the entrance to the hive. Thousands rise on the wing, until the sunshine overhead was charged with them as with countless fluttering atoms of silver-foil, and a wild joyous song spread far and wide, overpowering all other sounds in the garden. Within the hive the rich bass note had ceased, and a hissing noise, like a great caldron boiling over, took its place, as the bees inside came pouring out to join the carolling multitude above. Last of all came the queen. Watching for her through the glittering gauzy atmosphere of flashing wings, she was always strangely conspicuous, with her long pointed body of brilliant chestnut-red. She came hustling forth stopped for an instant to comb her antennæ on the edge of the foot-board then soared straight up into the blue, the whole swarm crowding deliriously in her train.

Immediately the old bee-man commenced a weird tom-tomming on his metal bowl. "Ringing the bees" was an exact science with him. They were supposed to fly higher, or lower, according to the measure of the music and now the great door-key beat out a slow stately chime, like a cathedral bell. Whether this ringing of the old-time skeppists had any real influence on the movements of a swarm has never been absolutely determined; but there was no doubt in this case the bee-keeper's perfect faith in the process, or that the bees would commence their descent and settle, usually in one of the apple trees, very soon after the din began.

The rapid growth of the swarm-cluster was always one of the most bewildering things to watch. From a little dark knot no bigger than the clenched hand, it swelled in a moment to the size of a half-gallon measure, growing in girth and length with inconceivable swiftness, until the branch began to droop under its weight. A minute more, and the last of the flying bees had joined the cluster; the stout apple-branch was bent almost double and the completed swarm hung within a few inches of the ground a long cigar-shaped mass gently swaying to and fro in the flickering light and shade.

The joyous trek-song of the bees, and clanging melody of key and basin, died down together. The old murmuring, songful quiet closed over the garden again, as water over a cast stone. To have a swarm thus easily within reach was a simple matter. Soon the old bee-man had got all snugly inside the skep and the hive in its self-appointed station. And already the bees were settling down to work hovering merrily about it, or packed in the fragrant darkness busy at comb-building, or lancing straight off to the clover-fields, eager to begin the task of provisioning the new home.

DARING BURGLARY IN THE FORT.

NATIVE JEWELLERS ROBBED.

Messrs. Kanjimull Bhugwandas and Company, jewellers, having their place of business on the Esplanade Road, have reported to the police that on opening their shop yesterday morning they found that several show-cases and cupboards had been forced open and a large quantity of jewellry of the value of Rs. 50,000 carried away. The police proceeded to the shop and made inquiries from which it appears that above the shop occupied by Messrs. Kanjimull and Company, there are several vacant rooms which have been under repairs for some days past. In one of these rooms an aperture was found to have been made in the flooring through which the thieves seemed to have effected an entrance into the shop. The shop was closed as usual on Saturday evening, and was not opened until yesterday morning. However several carpenters were at work in the rooms above the shop on Saturday evening as well as during the whole of Sunday. Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police and Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police visited the place. The matter is being investigated by the Divisional and the Detective Police.

TWO CAPE COLONIALS

CURED OF INDIGESTION BY MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP, AFTER THREE YEARS OF SUFFERING.

No man or woman living in Stellenbosch or Queenstown, Cape Colony, and who is afflicted with indigestion in any form, should suffer any longer if they will read the following letters of Mr. Bernard John Bergstedt and Mrs. Ann Fechter and act upon the information and advice which these letters contain. That advice is to buy and use Mother Seigel's Syrup!

Mr. Bergstedt and Mrs. Fechter are both young people, but each had endured three years of wretchedness from the unfortunate condition of their stomachs before they found the remedy that finally relieved and cured them. It is an old saying, "What is one man's meat is another man's poison," and so ordinarily it is with medicines. But Mother Seigel's Syrup has scored hundreds of thousands of cures of indigestion in all of the many forms it assumes and with all the varieties of symptom. Just look over these two letters and you will perceive different symptoms are mentioned by the writers, but the complaints gave way before the curative power of this sovereign remedy after other medicines and even medical attendance had failed.

Mr. Bergstedt lives at Railway Station, Stellenbosch and is a Colonial, born in Cape Town. He is now a goods foreman in the service of the Cape Government Railway. In his letter, dated December 23, 1904, he says:—"For over three years I suffered all the torments of acute indigestion. My appetite was very poor, and after meals I had severe pains and a weighty feeling on my chest. I got little sleep at nights: I would wake up, my feet feeling quite clammy, and during the day could not have proper rest. At intervals I had a feeling as though the blood had left every part of my body and rushed to my head. After these flushes I always felt weak and depressed. I obtained medical advice, but the medicine I took might as well have been thrown away.

"A friend of mine asked me if I had used Mother Seigel's Syrup. I remembered at once, seeing on our station platforms a plate reading: 'Mother Seigel's Syrup Cures Indigestion,' and I immediately decided to give it a trial. I bought a bottle of the Syrup at Joering's Chemist Shop, and I am pleased to say, after finishing the first bottle I felt relieved and decided it would cure me, and my decision was correct as I stand by Mother Seigel's Syrup for indigestion, as mine was very severe, and I will always speak well of it."

Mrs. Fechter lives in Komani Square next to Supt. Native Location, Queenstown, C. C., and her letter is dated January 13th, 1905. She is a native of Alice, C. C., and was born on her father's farm, known as Poppiejan Kloof.

"For three years," she writes, "I suffered from severe pains under my heart, caused by the pressure of wind in my stomach and intestines. These pains always attacked me after meals, and distressing headaches always came with them. My bowels were never in real good order, having at all times to resort to purgatives. I could retain nothing in my stomach and became worse day after day. My condition became so serious that it was necessary to obtain medical advice but I derived no actual benefit from the medicines prescribed for me."

"I heard of Mother Seigel's Syrup whilst living in Cookhouse and there commenced using the Syrup with splendid results. After taking four bottles and using two Plasters, I regained my old strength and good health, and it was due only to Mother Seigel's Syrup. I have recommended it to several of my friends."

BRITAIN'S STRENGTH IN ASIA.

Members of the Central Asian Society assembled in force on June 14, at their headquarters in Albemarle Street for the purpose of hearing an address by Col. Sir Thomas H. Holdich on the subject of our strength in Asia.

He stated that throughout India the prestige of the British Government is undoubtedly supreme. Nothing short of successful invasion of the peninsula would ever affect the conviction that it is the inevitable disposition of Providence that England should rule Asia. On the other hand, in Russia in Asia there is the same belief in Russian prestige but not the same sentiment of personal loyalty. Of the effects of Japan's crushing victories over her European foe, so far as Russia is concerned, there can be no doubt. The Afghan or Belooch chief will certainly not miss the point that the Russian army is Asiatic rather than European, and that the fight is largely a fight between Mahomedan and Inddel, in which the members of the True Faith are distinctly coming off second best. Probably the result of the war would lead to but little change in transfrontier sentiment. The bigoted Afghan prefers the Christian with his alien faith and his incomprehensible politics to the yellow Infidel, who had no belief at all and with whom he had absolutely nothing in common. He would hate the Japanese as he hated the Goorkha or the Sikh. It was doubtful whether a definite alliance with Japan would raise us much in the estimation of our frontier neighbours, although as soldiers by heredity and right they would marvel at the military capacity shown by the Japanese and would fully appreciate the astuteness of those who had made good use of it to fight their battles for them. Knowing something of the limits of Afghan perception, he considered it inevitable that they should regard us as immensely clever, but not over-conscientious. Setting aside the results of the war between Russia and Japan and treating them as passing rather than permanent influences on Russian capacity for further military action in Asia, there were ample reasons for assuming that many a long year would pass ere she would be again in a position to assume an offensive attitude on a large scale. Cabul was the historic gate to India, but it was Herat and Candahar, Sistan and Quetta which called for arms and obliged us to reckon up our resources in men lest perchance we should be found wanting when the time came to exhibit our strength. Just as we undervalued the Japanese we were perhaps a little too prone to undervalue the capacity of the Afghan for holding his own. In spite of his personal courage he could not stand against properly-manœuvred battalions in the plains, but he would be a most valuable auxiliary for irregular mountain warfare. The proportion of natural fighting material in India was at least double that of Russia. In the event of Russian invasion a call to arms would be responded to with enthusiasm by the Asiatic. A war with Russia would be most popular with the native soldier, and to the great majority of the best of our Indian troops it would be the realisation of their military ambition. The lesson that we ought to draw from the war between Russia and Japan is that Japan has had a system of universal national training tempered by selection of the fittest—very different from a standing army. The vast majority of her soldiers were but trained civilians and this was the sort of training that our Indian tribesmen should get on the frontier. He trusted that the silly nonsense sometimes talked about stiffening the native Army with English bayonets was a thing of the past. British troops should not be wasted where they were apt to be ineffective from physical causes. Eventually Afghanistan might admit of European instruction, and the young British officer was unmatched for his capacity to turn native raw material into good fighting stuff, but signs were not wanting that it was in the ranks of officers rather than in those of the men that shortage was to be feared; what was it that had made the Japanese great as a fighting nation? Not religious fanaticism, lust for conquest, or greed of loot, but the encircling bonds of pure-hearted patriotism, the spirit of self-sacrificing devotion to country, the passion aroused by endangered nationality and of outraged independence, sinking the individual in the mass and amalgamating the whole—patriotism in the truest and highest sense of the word was the bed-rock of their efficiency. This was the basis of the strength of Japan. It ought to be so with us. These were the principles that we ought to inculcate in our public elementary schools whether in England or in India. Above all, we must foster the germs of loyalty and patriotism which undoubtedly exist in India. Recurring to the possibilities of a Russian invasion of India, Sir Thomas Holdich concluded by suggesting the alternative of a good understanding with Russia and the realisation of an agreement based on mutual commercial interest which shall be a security for peace and relief from the everlasting burden of nervousness about India.

THE INDIAN STAFF COLLEGE.

In reference to a communication on this subject from a correspondent, published by the "Times," the "Military Correspondent" of that journal writes:—

The establishment of a second institution on the Camberley model within the empire is, in my opinion, a mistake, and must infallibly tend to create two different and possibly antagonistic schools of thought in relation to the higher branches of the art of war. It is difficult to conceive any means better fitted to accentuate and perpetuate the dividing line between the British and Indian Armies than this most unfortunate and ill-considered scheme, and, if your correspondent is right it saying that no objection has been raised to it in any quarter I should suggest that this is only proof that those who should have objected are not deserving of public confidence.

It is impossible to lay the blame upon India. India desired and intended that her officers should be trained in the higher branches of the art of war, and our business should have been to facilitate this object by enlarging the Camberley institution or by such other proceedings as the nature of the case demanded. "Since you cannot train nearly enough men for us at home," writes a correspondent from India by the last mail, "we have no resource left but to do it ourselves!" The argument is unanswerable from India's point of view, and the responsibility for this measure falls entirely upon the shoulder of the authorities at the War Office.

I do not think it is possible that the traditions and doctrines of these two institutions should not fail to create rival, and perhaps warring, schools. It is certain that the cost of the Quetta establishment will imply larger expenditure than that involved by additions to Camberley, and it is doubtful whether we possess a sufficient number of thoroughly trained and experienced officers to find the staffs of two establishments of this character.

If we have war, the officers trained at these two institutions will have to work side by side, and even slight differences in methods and doctrines may make all the difference in the world to the successful conduct of war. Our object should rather be to break down every barrier between the two armies, as between every other category of our armed forces. To build a new wall between them, and to pride ourselves upon the proceeding, is an act of folly. Better far would it be to disestablish Camberley and transfer the whole of its staff to Quetta or any other outpost of empire, than to permit this fatal division to take place.

Surely, Sir, this is an occasion upon which the Prime Minister's Committee might properly intervene to prevent the commission of an ill-considered act for which there is neither reason nor justification save in the weakness of those individuals at the War Office who have insufficient strength of character or purpose to resist.

INCOME TAX QUESTION.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S APPEAL ALLOWED.

On June 8, in the Court of Appeal, a considered judgment was delivered by the Master of the Rolls in the case of the East Indian Railway Company v. The Secretary of State for India. It came up on appeal of the plaintiffs from a judgment of Mr. Justice Jelf. The company claimed to recover a large sum which, it was said, had been wrongfully deducted in respect of Indian tax from sums payable to it by the Government of India for the purchase of its railway. Mr. Justice Jelf held that the company was entitled to a declaration that the half-yearly payments made to it by the defendant of an annuity amounting to £1,473,750, but afterwards reduced, were instalments of the price paid for the purchase of the railway, and that, therefore, being in the nature of capital they were not liable to income tax. On the present question, his Lordship held that there was no ambiguity in the East Indian Railway Purchase Act, 1879 and he gave judgment for the company for £2,044, with costs. The company appealed from the decision on the ground that the £5,430 deducted in respect of income tax should be repaid to it. By the cross-appeal, the defendant's contention was that the company was not entitled to any remission, and that the income tax had been properly deducted.

The Court allowed the appeal of the company, and dismissed the cross-appeal, with costs.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, July 3.

General rain has fallen on the West Coast and Burma Coast, in Assam and the Central Provinces. Local rain has occurred in Bengal, the West Himalayas, Central India Plateau and Gujarat. Moulmein reports 10 inches of rain, Chittagong 4 inches, Barisal, and Jubbulpore 2 1/2 inches, Mymensingh, Dibrugarh and Cherrapoonjee 2 inches, Purnea and Pachmarhi 1 1/2 inches, Toungoo, Burdwan, Murree, Saugor and Ajmer 1 inch, and Veraval and Surat 1/2 inch. Rain will probably increase in Burma and continue general in Assam. General rain is probable also in North-East Bengal, and local rain on the West Coast, in the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, West Himalayas, and possibly in Gujarat.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B.I.S. N. Co.'s steamer Jumna, Captain H.C. Fenwick, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst., from Calcutta, met with heavy monsoon. The same Company's steamer Bancoora, Captain A.G. Abbott, which reached here on the 2nd inst., experienced moderate monsoon. The Bombay and Persia S.N. Co.'s steamer Ahmadi, Captain F. M. Crook, arrived in harbour on Sunday, encountered strong S.W. monsoon and rain. The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Bengal, Captain G. Phillips, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Shanghai, had moderate monsoon. The steamer Stephanotis, Captain G. Home, which reached Bombay on Sunday, experienced strong S. W. winds.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Byculla. Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Esplanade. Cts.	Fort. In.	Fort. Cts.	Colaba. In.	Colaba. Cts.
Previously registered	15	22	15	22	14	39	11	24
Monday 3rd July	0	10	0	70	1	74	0	80
Total	15	32	15	92	16	13	12	04
Total fall to 3rd July '04	21	82	21	57	21	13	16	65
Total fall to 3rd July '03	26	16	25	26	25	13	29	16

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	2nd July and 3rd July. Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	17

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 3RD OF JULY.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Average hours.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	......	...	......	......	..	......	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·497	E	11	93·3	84·2	81	.....	0·00	— 0·11
Muscat	...	......	...	......	......	..	.....	0·00	.....
Aden (29th)	...	......	...	......	......	...	.....	0·00	+ 0·49
Lahore	29·410	Calm	7	104·4	76·4	68	0·03	0·59	— 1·30
Sirsa	29·401	SW	6	108·3	84·6	58	.....	0·00	— 1·61
Delhi	29·419	W	5	104·7	87·7	45	.....	0·93	— 1·03
Agra	29·420	SW	4	102·0	88·4	57	.....	2·20	— 1·54
Cawnpore	29·400	W	3	[illegible]	85·3	5[illegible]	.....	0·00	— 3·59
Allahabad	29·430	WNW	8	93·6	85·5	60	.....	0·59	— [illegible]
Jhansi	29·474	NW	10	101·2	85·2	74	.....	0·75	— 1·40
Jacobabad	29·340	SSE	9	112·7	87·1	55	.....	0·00	— 0·60
Karachi	29·491	W	15	94·9	83·3	79	.....	0·00	— 0·69
Jeypore	29·517	SW	5	105·7	79·0	64	.....	0·37	— 1·89
Ajmere	29·544	W	13	101·4	77·0	79	1·05	1·78	— 1·74
Deesa	29·572	SEW	18	86·6	79·0	81	.....	1·18	— 1·79
Ahmedabad	29·59[illegible]	WSW	5	86·7	7[illegible]	86	.....	2·20	— 5·49
Bhuj	29·546	W	15	93·5	80·0	78	.....	1·45	— 1·90
Jamnagar	29·572	SSW	12	90·5	78·0	85	1·83	2·52	— 3·22
Dwarka	25 572	SSW	19	86·9	81·8	89	0·19	0·68	.....
Rajkot	29·59[illegible]	SW	16	90·9	77·6	77	.....	1·54	— 4·27
Bhavnagar Para,	29·610	SW	7	93·1	79·5	7[illegible]	0·01	0·37	— 4·74
Veraval	29·631	SW	25	83·1	79·3	[illegible]	0·57	3·69	— 5·00
Neemuch	29·587	WSW	22	88·0	103·0	81	.....	0·42	— 4·31
Indore	29·6[illegible]1	W	11	76·[illegible]	97·6	86	0·69	7·86	— 4·57
Saugor	29·55[illegible]	W	15	80·9	103·4	86	0·87	1·57	— 7·24
Jubbulpore	29·580	WSW	10	85·4	101·5	97	2·27	4·77	— 6·70
Hoshangabad	29·627	SW	9	79·7	105·0	91	0·13	2·83	— 6·63
Khandwa	29·634	WNW	7	84·7	94·2	71	0·40	5·6[illegible]	— 2·78
Raipur	29·575	SW	17	84·1	99·2	76	.....	3·68	— 6·97
Nagpur	29·638	W	13	85·8	99·6	75	0·07	12·25	— 3·72
Amraoti	29·669	WSW	14	84·1	98·2	86	.....	7·00	— 4·95
Akola	29·673	SW	5	85·5	99·8	78	.....	5·90	— 2·81
Surat	29·659	SW	12	84·0	95·2	90	0·73	4·51	— 7·11
Malegaon	29·068	WSW	14	82·9	96·9	76	.....	3·53	— 3·53
Bombay	29·735	WSW	16	85·4	85,1	85	0·36	11·30	—13·75
Poona	29·742	W	18	80·1	92·5	75	0·25	3·73	— 1·65
Ahmednagar	29·749	WSW	12	81·8	89·4	87	.....	4·85	— 2·91
Aurangabad	29·697	WSW	19	82·4	83·3	78	.....	3·42	.....
Sholapur	29·740	SW	24	92·2	91·2	69	.....	3·24	— 0·85
Ratnagiri	29·7[illegible]1	WSW	13	85·3	79·4	91	0·95	25·39	—17·89
Bijapur	29·778	SSW	16	89·4	91·4	76	.....	1·9[illegible]	— 1·80
Belgaum	29·8[illegible]9	WSW	27	77·3	73·8	85	0·21	5·00	— 4·39
Mormugoa	29·829	NNW	12	87·5	78·5	82	1·11	31·85	+ 7·31
Karwar	29·849	SSE	10	85·2	79·6	79	0·43	38·88	— [illegible]
Mangalore	29·866	WSW	5	86·[illegible]	78·4	8[illegible]	0·37	550·5	+ 12·59
Calicut	29·870	Calm	4	85·2	79·7	88	0·99	35·17	+ 0·36
Cochin	29,874	W	..	87·8	81·7	79	0·02	27·21	— 1·89
Bangalore	29·875	WSW	14	85·8	80·7	78	.....	2·30	— 0·51
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·742	W	12	90·9	86·9	7[illegible]	.....	2·26	— 2·46
Masulipatam.	29·716	WNW	11	98·[illegible]	80·5	76	0·04	5·33	+ 0·93
Bellary	29·784	WNW	13	91·0	89·0	62	.....	3·54	+ 1·72
Cuddapa	29·779	SW	6	100·7	95·2	55	.....	3·69	+ 0·32
Madras	29·751	W	10	104·0	100·5	48	.....	0·08	— 1·25
Coimbatore	29·842	W	13	89·9	81·9	62	.....	1·38	— 0·19
Trichinopoly.	29·855	WSW	13	101·1	94·0	64	.....	1·47	+ 0·08
Nagapatam	29·773	NNW	1.	95·8	94·3	67	.....	0·32	— 1·02
Colombo	29·874	SW	6	89·[illegible]	86·0	81	.....	4·49	— 4·04

In column Wind "Rate per hour" L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfalls:—J. J. H.=0·43 (2·95); G. T. H.=0·31 (3·14); St. G. H.=0·79 (5·45); C. P.=0·17 (4·31).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and at Jacobabad, Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad and Ajmer, and has changed irregularly and by small amounts elsewhere. The barometer is abnormally high in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar and on the Malabar Coast and considerably low in the Indus Valley, the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations, and the force has been strong to a gale in Lower Sind, over the greater part of Gujarat and at Raipur, Neemuch, Akola, Bombay, Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 10° in excess at Madras, Ajmer, Jaipur, Jhansi, Sirsa, Delhi, Allahabad and Cawnpore and 5° to 10° in defect in Berar and at Ahmednagar, Malegaon, Surat, Nagpur, Khandwa, Hoshangabad, Indore and Ahmedabad; minimum 5° in excess at Jhansi, Allahabad and Cawnpore. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Twenty-three stations report rain the heaviest falls being 2·27" at Jubbulpore, 1·83" at Jamnagar 1·11" at Mormugao, and 1·05" at Ajmer.

Weather.—Showers are likely along the West Coast and local rain in the Central Provinces, Central India, Gujarat, and over the Deccan.

Weather during the week ending 1st July in the Trades Region.

Mauritius.—Pressure had been about ·02" in excess of normal. Wind was south-easterly and 11 miles an hour. About half an inch of rain had fallen.

Zanzibar.—Pressure had been about ·02" below normal. Wind was south-westerly and 10 miles an hour. Mean temperature was 78° and rainfall amounted to 0·09".

Seychelles.—Pressure had been ·02" above normal. Wind was south-easterly and 11 miles an hour. Rainfall of the week was less than three-tenths of an inch.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—July 2.

10 p.m. .... 83·1

MONDAY.—July 3.

6 a.m. .... 81·7
10 a.m. .... 85·3
2 p.m. .... 82·6
4 p.m. .... 82·4

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 27th June 1905.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1	Amount to be remitted during 1905-06......	£16,500,000
2	Remitted from 1st April 1905 to 24th June 1905 by Council Bills..................	£3,393,070
	By Gold...	Nil
3	Balance to be remitted from 25th June 1905 to 31st March 1906	£13,106,930

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of more Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

Why not look young? There's genuine pleasure in holding back Father Time fifteen or twenty years. You can do it easily with Ayer's Hair Vigor, for it gives all that deep and rich look to the hair which belongs to young life.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

You know the story—how good Queen Bess, pointing to the beautiful hair of a peasant girl, said, "There's a real royal crown. I would trade my golden one for it." That was long ago. Now you can have a "real royal crown" of your own, simply by using Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the hair grow thick and long and stops it falling out.

When your hair is rich and heavy, and when the closest inspection fails to detect a single gray hair, you will certainly look a great deal younger, and you will be much better satisfied with yourself, too. Isn't that so?

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HIGH COURT.—July 4.

Before the Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr Justice Batty.

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

1332—Mansuklal J and H—Bhagwandas Narrotamdas vs Kanji Dewji and another—Payne and Co
1307—Little and Co—N C Macleod vs The B B and C I Ry Co—Crawford B and Co

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebji.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

771,01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suit

19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugwandas vs Godheram Balkisson—K J Billimoria

Long Causes

611,03—Madhavji and R—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcoovorbai widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G.
449-02—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia
250-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee R and K B Mehta
529-04—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath
883-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ramjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J R
883-04—Mulji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.
23,01—Sorabji and J—Madwandhan Raghunath and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.
324,03—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishnu Madgaokar and others.
762,03—Jamsetji and R—Roja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Katay Patell vs Chimaji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.
654,04—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bundaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bundaray and others—Ardeser H D and Co.
15-04—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Menabai widow of Ranchordas Dewchand vs Kanji Walji Madhowji and K
17-04—Tyabji D and Co—Sakanand Goormukrai and others Chandrabhan Mohunlal and others Payne and Co

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor.

For Dismissal.

8,81-01,2[illegible]-04—M B Chothia—Bomanji Shapurji Chothia vs Rustomji Pestonji Honykongvalla and others—Payne and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Short Causes

140[illegible]—F D Pavri—Ahmed Sulleman and another vs Jusub Haji Noor Mahomed and others
868 04—M B Chothia—Bomonji Shapurji Chothia vs Ebrahim Haroon and another—Pestonji R and K
484-05—Hiralal D—Nemchand Sobhagchand vs Narotum Hunsraj and another
284-05—Payne and Co—Ramgopal Kisonlal and another vs Shivnarayen Lakhminarayan—Kanga and P
240 05—Tyabji D and Co—Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and another vs Chhitramal Jivanram
341 05—Payne and Co—Abdool Hoosein Kikobhoy and others vs Kakoonath Ameti Haji and another
343 05—Wadia G and Co—Shivraj Ishara and Co vs. Sha Thakursey Doongersey and another
100 05—Raghavaya and B—Narrorji Dossa and another Maganlal—J and G Thakurdas and Co
382-05—Wadia G and Co—Meenashi Heekil Garh and another vs Messrs Thompson Thomas and Co—Captain and V
271 05—Little and Co—N Macleod vs Hurjiwan Harikrishna
397-05—Thakurdas and Co—Hormusji N Vakil vs Syed Sirdar Alikhan
398-05—Sorabji V J Cooverji Ludha vs Hirji Meghji
602,03—Wadia G and Co—Suntookbai vs Rambhavanee widow and others—Edgelow G and W and J P Dastur and Payne and Co—For trial of issue
249-02—Pestonjee R and K—Ebjee Oomersey and others vs Waljee Mathurdas and others—Raghavaya and B K G and W—Tyabjee and Co
174-05—Mulji and D—Haji Rezgul bin Vellee Gul and others vs Yemnabai, widow and others—Captain and V
473-15622-04—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Megraj and others vs Haji Tar Mahomed Dada and others—Unvalla and P.
474-15623 01—Tyabji D and Co—Castoor Megraj and others vs Cassum Habib and others—Unvalla and P.
588-04—Payne and Co Mulji and D—Valli Mahomed Haji Bawa and others vs Haji Gunny Haji Kurrim and another—Mutubhoy J and M.
770-02—Ardeser H D and Co—Badridas Netram bhugwandas and another vs Shivlal Jodhraj Shraaji.
1881-04—Ardeser H D and Co—Dattobhoy Jetha and others vs Haji Goolam Hoosein Azam—Payne and Co
231 01—M B Chothia and Pestonji R and K Vithaldas Ramdas and others vs Lalubai widow and others—Matsukhlal J and H
232,05—Mulla and M Anandji Kanji vs Maneckchand Kapurchand

Before The Prothonotary,

For Investigation of Pauperism.

6-05—In Person Rajaram Atmaram Joshi vs Yeshodabai widow and others Matubhoy J and M Parthearf.
14-05—In person—Bhugwandas Harjiwan vs Dharamsey Murarji and others—Bhaishunker K and G

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the profits of the bank for the half year ended 30th June 1905:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Total Profit	12 92 412	0	7
Applied as follows:—			
To Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum free from Income Tax	6,00,000	0	0
Transferred to Reserve Fund.........	3,00,000	0	0
Do to Dead Stock account...	25,000	0	0
Do on account of Pension Fund and Bonus to Staff..	65,000	0	0
Carried forward	3,02,442	0	7

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..............	1	1	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	1	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada............................	2	2	21
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	5
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	11
Total............	7	8	79
Total plague deaths to date...	293,121	246,354	
Same date last year	4	5	63

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
0	1

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline being composed in parts of Honey and Sweet Herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

F. H. E. CUNLIFFE: in the "Cornhill Magazine" for June, says:—"It is pretty clear that in spite of adverse circumstances, the grand qualities of the Russian soldier have more nearly counterbalanced those of his indomitable and fiery opponent than might have been supposed; and the unbroken progress of the Japanese is no doubt largely attributable to the fact that from first to last their generals have striven their hardest to imitate Napoleon, and so secure to themselves a numerical superiority on every field of battle. If the first great factor of the Japanese victories, in spite of the astonishing fighting power of their troops, has been numerical superiority, the second has been the tenacious grasp of the tactical and strategical initiative, which has enabled them to use that superiority to the best advantage. The momentary loss of the initiative has proved less serious to the Japanese than might have been expected; and for this, apart from the question of their superior generalship, they had probably to thank the excellence of their Intelligence Department. The main cause of the Russian reverses—and, if we are right, it is one that leaves them no hope for the future—lies in their inferior organization, the absence in any considerable degree of the capacity for combined action on the part of the higher commanders, and, above all, in the fact that their infantry, individually and collectively, are inferior to their opponents in battle."

The reasons which have compelled Sir William Nicholson to resign the appointment of Governor and Commander in-Chief of Gibraltar are said to be private, and, are therefore sacred, but we like many others, would be glad to know what those reasons are, says the "Broad Arrow." When Lord Roberts became Commander-in-Chief, the best mentally equipped officer of his Staff was appointed head of the Intelligence Department, to which was forthwith added the supervision of organization, and it was well-known at the War Office that in the brief period between the virtual end of the Boer War and the collapse of Lord Roberts regime, one of the only men whose opinion was worth having was Sir William Nicholson, and it is an open secret that he did not agree with his Chief's too-ready acquiescence with the dictates of the triumvirate. The result was a visit to the Far East, where we may be sure Sir William Nicholson added to his knowledge of military matters. It is therefore permissible to suppose that an officer so eminently able to control and guide our military arrangements is loth to assume a command which, as a rule, leads to Chelsea Hospital. It was thought that Sir William might have been selected for the Indian Command, had Lord Kitchener resigned, but unfortunately for that surmise it is now the turn for an officer of the Indian Army. Whatever the season may be which has led to his decision, it is to be hoped that his relegation to the unemployed list may be only temporary. In the onward rush of new and imperfectly known men it is well to have one or two older and wiser heads available in case of emergency." It is stated that Sir William Nicholson will succeed to the Indian command on Lord Kitchener's retirement.

We congratulate the Army Council upon the sustained attention which it bestows upon the interests of the cavalry. Many questions affecting the organisation, training, and equipment of the force require to be settled, and only cavalry officers of experience are competent to advise. It has therefore been decided to constitute a Cavalry Committee, whose business it will be to consider any question submitted to it. The president will be the Major-General commanding the first Cavalry Division, and the three members will be the Brigadiers commanding the 2nd and 4th Cavalry Brigades, and the Commandant of the Cavalry Schooll while the president will select an officer of the 1st Cavalry Brigade to act as Secretary. The Brigadier commanding the 3rd Cavalry Brigade will also be a member, but will not necessarily attend the meetings, though questions referred to the Committee will be passed on to him for his opinions and remarks. This is a matter of arrangement for convenience, the Committee sitting at Aldershot, while the work going on in Ireland is too important to make it possible for the office commanding the cavalry there to be constantly in attendance. Other officers may be summoned at the pleasure of the president, when questions affecting their branches of the Service are to be considered as, for example, the staff officer Royal Artillery on the staff of the Aldershot command, and the officer commanding troops and companies of the Royal Engineers at Aldershot. The reports of the committee will be sent direct to the Secretary of the Army Council, and it is, perhaps, noteworthy that the Inspector-General of the Cavalry is not concerned with its work.

The accident to the Swiftsure is a misfortune in more senses than one. It is first and naturally, a misfortune to the naval service, which for a period of several weeks is likely to be deprived of the services of one of its most efficient battleships. And secondly, it is a misfortune for the ship herself, because there is nothing that so easily gives a bad name to a ship as that of unavoidable accidents. Although the men of the Navy are better educated, and consequently less superstitious than they were thirty or forty years ago; it is nevertheless a fact that they do attach considerable importance to the foct that a ship has misfortunes. Immediately she is ticketed an unlucky ship, and Jack gives her as wide a berth as the exigencies of the service will permit him to do. And thirdly, it is a misfortune because both she and her sister ship, the Triumph, are under the ban of a large number of naval officers because they were not built by the Navy and for the Navy. The very successes of these ships have militated to their detriment—jealousy having been aroused in some minds, because the purchased ships can do what the orthodox naval ships cannot do. That is not a chivalrous attitude towards a competitor any way.

General Laurie has lately been pressing Mr. Arnold-Forster to disclose his purpose in regard to the linked battalions. The Esher Committee assumed that the double battalion system would be abolished as part of the organisation of the infantry as regards the training and supply of drafts for service abroad, and expressed the view that the unlinked battalions should resume their old numbers as their first titles, thus re-establishing the connection between the regiments and the finest pages in the history of the British Army. Nothing has been done to bring this state of things about, and the Home battalion is still supplying the drafts, though special arrangements are requisite in the case of the four regiments which have no battalion at home, and in some cases the battalion on short tour abroad is treated as if it were at home. A sufficient number of nine-years' men have not been recruited as yet to meet the requirements of the drafts, and no information is available as to the probable date of the institution of the short service, which is a cardinal feature of the Army scheme being intended to give us the great reserve of which so much was said. Meanwhile, the large depots have made another fitful appearance in the House of Commons. When the nine years' men have been enlisted, it still appears to be the intention of the Army Council to institute these depots. There are very many objections to them in practice, though theoretically they may be quite right. However, the whole system, if system it can be called, is at the present time chaotic, and little do we know as to the actual state of affairs, and much less, of course, as to the future. Many officers are powerless to gain information at headquarters, and the condition seems almost hopeless. When we contrast the present state of the Army with the high promises held forth, the disparity is very remarkable. We should be the less alarmed by it, if we saw real progress being made, and could discern on the part of those responsible a real recognition of essential principles.

At the recent distribution of prizes at the R. N. Engineering College, at Keyham by Admiral Sir Lewis A. Beaumont, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., Commander-in-Chief at Devonport the report on the conduct and professional training of the cadets was made to the Commander-in-Chief by Engineer Captain Chas. Lane. Briefly stated, the report is greatly to the credit of the cadets, the professional officers, and the college staff of instructors. There have, of course, been exceptions—some of the cadets having made so little progress that the Admiralty had, in a few instances, requested the parents to remove their sons, and in a few other instances the cadets have been put back for one year, which means that they have to go through the past year's syllabus of study again. But there is one part of the report to which exception will be taken by all professional engineers, naval or otherwise, and that is, to the repeated attempt to squeeze some of the cadets through the final examination at the end of the fourth year. It is unnecessary to say that there may occasionally be stars of the first magnitude among the hundreds of cadets who pass through the college who can pass the standard of examination which opens the door, to the naval service proper; but even in the most brilliant instances the practical efficiency of the cadet cannot possibly be of a high order. Naval engineering is daily becoming more abstruse more scientifically complex; it ranges day by day over a wider region of abstract science, as compared with applied science, and it is no more possible to make a naval cadet into a practical and scientific engineer in four years than it is to send him out to Hong Kong by electric cable in three or four seconds. Such attempts to curtail the period of training, can only result in filling a certain number of annual vacancies in the fleet by embryo engineers. If the present war has taught us no other lesson, it has at least taught this, that victory is on the side of thoroughness, the highest condition of professional training.

LIPTON'S
TEAS
THE BEST THE CHEAPEST
in GREATER DEMAND every DAY,
have the
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD,
obtainable everywhere or from
D. C. OOMRIGAR, Abdul Rahman Street,
D. H. HEERAJEE, A. Crawford Market.

PLASMON BISCUITS
Sole Manufacturers
PEEK, FREAN & Co LTD

THE LATEST IN ELECTRIC FANS
Made for either direct or alternating currents.
Circulates Air in Every Corner of the Room.
REVOLVES HORIZONTALLY.
JUST THE THING FOR
Bungalows, Clubs, Messes, Ships, &c.
To be obtained only from
BERGTHEIL & YOUNG, 12, Camomile St., LONDON,
And Market Street, MANCHESTER, or their Agents.
Write for New 16-page List showing Everything of the Latest in FANS, ready shortly.
GET OUR PRICES.

"Of all soaps I have found none better than
WRIGHT'S
COAL TAR SOAP
which I can recommend to all going sea voyages, more particularly to hot climates. It is a great comfort against
PRICKLY-HEAT.
I know of no better alleviator of that nuisance."
Referee, September, 1899.
Insist upon having WRIGHT'S.
The original and only genuine COAL TAR SOAP.

Peerless Complexions
follow the use of
'DARTRING'
(Trade Mark)
TOILET 'LANOLINE'
It keeps the skin in the pink of condition by nature's methods
Demand the 'DARTRING' Brand
Wholesale: 67, Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
When frequently used.
BEETHAM'S "LAIT Larola"
KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.

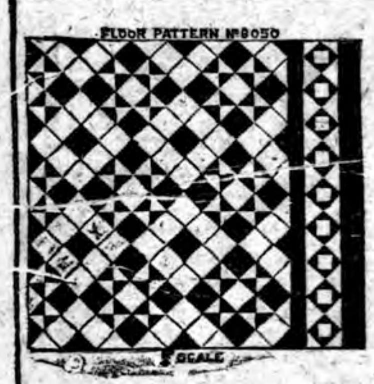
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829.
SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus W Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this.
(Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS, & Co. Limited
KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
53, 54, 55, Fetter Lane, London, England,
Manufacture every description of High-class Athletic Goods.
Write for FREE Illustrated Art Catalogue, containing Full Particulars and Information concerning
Cricket Tennis Golf Dumb Bells
Quoits Basket Ball Bowls Lacrosse
Clubs Roller Skates Hockey Boxing, &c.
WORKMANSHIP & MATERIAL GUARANTEED.
HIGH [illegible] GOODS.

FOR CONNOISSEURS!

MILD TASTE! FINE FLAVOUR!
Insist upon this Brand.
Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER & Co., 1-1, Council House Street, CALCUTTA.

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present time are the best obtainable.
Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to
T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,
THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF
ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For Inside and Outside Decoration.
GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.
ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.
CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.
LONDON OFFICE: *Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn. W.C.*
MANCHESTER OFFICE: *49, Deansgate.*

'GRAND PRIX,'' PARIS, 1900. The highest possible
JOSEPH GILLOTT'S PENS
Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

GET YOUR MONEY'S WORTH!
Insist
upon having BRITISH made
DUNLOP TYRES
One Quality only—
THE VERY BEST.
A BRITISH invention, made by BRITISH work people, with BRITISH capital.
Guaranteed for thirteen months.
Write for booklet—THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LD.
49, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 8,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS Esqr. } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America China and Japan.
J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LIMITED.
GORAKHPUR
ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorized Capital	Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 85,000

Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120.
Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.
Banking business of every description transacted.
Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.
For Rules of business, etc., apply to
MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rangoon	Batavia	[illegible]
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER, Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALL SEEKING TO ASSIST THE HOME
WE RECOMMEND THE
AUTOMATIC KNITTER,
Unsurpassed for Family or Business Use.

RAPIDLY KNITS SOCKS, STOCKINGS, UNDERCLOTHING, AND FANCY GOODS.
The most complete Knitter on the Market.
BRITISH MADE.
EXPERIENCE UNNECESSARY.
Write—
BOM, 67, Southwark Street, LONDON, England.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

THE MOST CELEBRATED.

AND RELIABLE HIGH CLASS

GENUINE EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

BY THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.

ARE THE BEST

EVER imported into India, as they represent all that can be put into a CIGARETTE to make it a thoroughly satisfactory and delightful smoke.

Price per 100 Rs. 4-8.

Price per 100 Rs. 4.

Guaranteed Fresh Consignments by P. and O.'s Mail.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY, CAIRO (EGYPT).

BRANCHES: CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.

Agents: In all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East,

Local Depot:—20, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT

TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

D. M. DUKLE & Co.

PHOTO DEALERS,

5 Hummum Street, Fort,

BOMBAY.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH

Are indispensable to personal attractions and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

A PURE FRAGRANT POWDER FROM ORIENTAL HERBS. 2s 9d Per Box.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO
or PEARL DENTIFRICE for PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
A. ROWLAND & SONS 20, HATTON GARDEN.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO

is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath, it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.

Sold by Stores and Chemists, and

A. ROWLAND & SONS

HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

KESHRANJAN—THE KING OF HAIR-OILS.

KESHRANJAN is an excellent Preserver and Invigorator of the Hair. It cures Baldness, Nervous Dizziness, Debility of the Brain, Melancholia, Short Sight, Weakness of Body and of Memory, Vertigo, and other similar maladies. It arrests the falling off of the hair and readily brings about a new and steady growth. It imparts a shine to the body, a gloss to the skin, and a "BRILLIANCY" to the countenance. Its fragrance is most pleasing. If you want to have a sound head and a cool brain, a curling, luxuriant, and healthy growth of raven-like black and glossy hair, a beaming and ever-brilliant countenance, a soft shining skin,—Use our KESHRANJAN OIL.

Price per One Phial ... Re. 1 | Packing and Postage... As. 5.
One Dozen Phials... ... ... Rs. 10.
Larger Phial containing four times the quantity of the small one „ 3.
— Do. per Packing and Postage ... ... As. 11.

Babu Dwarka Nath Ghose, Sub-Judge, Jessore, says:—KESHRANJAN OIL is cooling to the head, and has a very sweet fragrance.

Roy Dayal Chand Some Bahadur, M.B., Hony. Phyn. to H. E. the Viceroy, says:—The KESHRANJAN will be found efficacious in several head-complaints.

Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna Bahadur, K.C.S.I., says:—The KESHRANJAN keeps the head and brain cool.

Mr. P. N. Mukherjee, Dy. Magistrate, Police Court, Sealdah, says:—The KESHRANJAN is delightfully scented and is cooling in its effects.

WHEN THE DOCTORS DISAGREE

in the diagnosis of your serious case of Diabetes, it is your look-out to find out where to get the right medicine. When the Pathology of your case is obscure and the treatment is unsatisfactory, you will be on the side of safety to order for our DIABETES SPECIFIC at once. No Diabetes however bad is not strong enough to resist our specific. Many Doctors prescribe it in their private practice and a good number of patients gratefully acknowledge its efficacy by means of unsolicited testimonials.

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,

Government MEDICAL DIPLOMA-HOLDER, 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, Calcutta.

HORLICK'S

DELICIOUS NUTRITIOUS

MALTED MILK

A DAINTY AND HIGHLY NUTRITIVE FOOD,

Containing all the elements necessary to sustain life. Prepared instantly and requiring no cooking. It is the ideal food for hot climates, and should always be at hand in places where a proper supply of pure milk is difficult to be obtained.

INSTANTLY PREPARED BY SIMPLY STIRRING IN WATER. UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

OF ALL AGENTS IN INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON.

Horlick's Food Co., 34, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HALL MARKED

ENGLISH WATCHES.

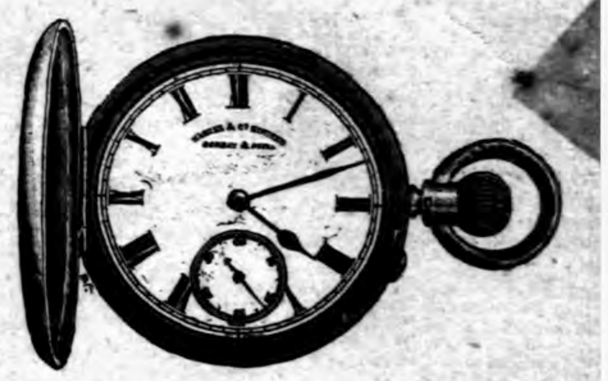
It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being anywhere near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.



Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 105.
18 carat Gold, „ 375.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which ring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES

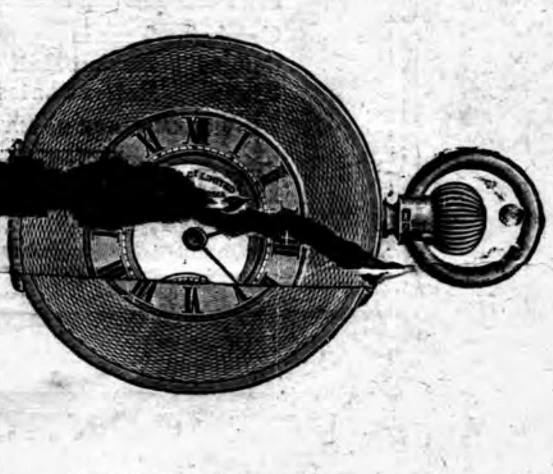
OUR

ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.



Half Hunting Case,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 110.
18 carat Gold, „ 380.

ENGLISH LEVER

Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring,

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

MARCKS & CO., LD.

PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

PEARS

Soapmakers

by Royal Warrants

TO THEIR MAJESTIES

THE EMPEROR & EMPRESS OF INDIA.

FOR INDIAN WEAR.

Egerton Burnett's Royal E B Serges

Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.

TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.

TAILORING, to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 26/-; Skirts from 10/-; Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-; Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.

Patterns, with Self-Measurement Forms and Price Lists, Post Free. Any length Sold. Special Rates for Exportation.

Address: EGERTON BURNETT LTD., INDIAN WAREHOUSE, WELLINGTON, SOM., ENGLAND.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.

Full Directions. All Chemists.

Insist on Savaresse's.

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 3/- from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

For Nervous Exhaustion

CHAPOTEAUT'S

Phosphoglycerate

OF LIME

The modern restoration of the nervous system.

For brain-workers, professional men, teachers, students, etc. and in debility, seminal losses, dyspepsia of nervous origin and insomnia.

It is readily assimilated and promotes digestion.

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE SYRUP (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE WINE (CHAPOTEAUT)

PHOSPHOGLYCERATE CAPSULES (CHAPOTEAUT)

8, rue Vivienne, PARIS-FRANCE

TRADE MARK

BIG G

CURES MEN & WOMEN

BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS.

Circular mailed on request.

MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Druggists.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

WILL FORMS of DIF[illegible] Price 8 Annas [illegible] Gazette Office.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the Bombay Gazette Offices at No. 12F, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co.; 1, Whitefriar Street, London, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.; 66, Fenchurch Street, London, E. C. PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co. Publishers, Rue de [illegible].—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.